W Sutton

CULTI VATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

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WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

Entr ance in Congress Square.

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OSTON CULTIVATOR,

hed Saturday Mornings, by Otis Brewer, No. 29 State St., entrance in Congress Square.

ms, $2 00 in advance.—If payment is delayed nths 25 cents will be added,—if delayed a year s will be added to the $2 00.—Any representa- y agents or others, varying from these, must not rded.

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RCULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDFORD.

dford, at first spelt Mead-ford, was porated in the same year as Boston, It is therefore one of our most t towns. In Wood's *New England ect*, printed in London, 1639, an ac- of the various settlements is given. ys, "the next town is Mistic, which e miles from Charlestown by land, league and a half by water. It is by the water side very pleasantly; are not many houses as yet. At ad of this river are great and spa- ponds, whither the alewives press to . This being a noted place for that f fish, the English resort thither to hem.

the west side of this river, the Gov- hath a farm, where he keeps most his cattle. On the east side is Mr. dock's plantation, where he hath im- a park, where he keeps his cattle, can store it with deer. Here like- he is at charges of building ships,"

overnor Dudley, in his letter of March 630, to the Countess of Lincoln, of the "dispertion" of the settlers, ad just arrived from England. He "some of us are on Mistic, which we Meadford."

dford is a large and handsome vil- built principally on the northeast of the Mystic river, which, though a narrow stream, is of sufficient to float to the ocean vessels of iderable burthen. Wood says, "last , 1638, a ship of 100 tons was on the , and as soon as that is finished, ther of 200 tons is to be built." He however, these ships must not be here, otherwise the oyster bank crosses the channel, would hinder R."

south part of Medford has a soil is rich, and seems to consist partly l, but we are not certain that we ny marl in Massachusetts, that is that which is spoken so highly of lish writers. We have never yet good fortune to see any that would uch wonders as we read of; but like the appearance of this, and y best evidence of its goodness is thens which it bears. The sub- clay throughout most of the south- rt of the town, and wherever this ase and the surface soil is not too it must be the fault of the inhabi- emselves, if they suffer the land to poor.

northerly part of the town is more and rocky, and affords several ces, from which the eye can take w a most delightful landscape.— f the beholder is seen the flourish- age on the sloping hill, and on e banks of the quiet Mystic, which long slily towards the City, to meet brace at the Navy yard, the ruder s, who empties here his more copi- od, and aids to bear off to the he thunder which is kept in store rash aggressor that may invade sts.

e right are seen vessels on the —the Middlesex canal—full of e Lowell cars full of life, and mov- he tune of a mile in two minutes— hill, 124 feet above tide water— stown, with its well remembered —Cambridge, with its venerable d shady groves—Roxbury, with y granite front, and its showy aps—and, last in the panorama, ud Capital of the universal yankee nation. This delightful view of the most cultivated parts of the state, can be enjoyed at Medford.

Winter Hill, it will be remembered, was the place where Burgoyne kept his head quarters after he had surrendered his army.

In addition to ship building, which has here been followed ever since the settlement of the country, Medford in 1837, had a hat factory, in which 10,043 hats were made of the value of $40,275 dollars—hat bodies, 40,000, worth $20,000—bricks, 1,200,000, worth $7,200—linseed oil, 13,500 gallons, from 7,300 bushels of seed, oil worth $14,850. In the building of vessels, 239 hands were employed in that year—and 60 vessels were built in the five preceding years, the tonnage of which was 24,195—value, $1,112,970. The whole population was then 2,075.

Medford has been the abode of celebrated men. John Brooks, M. D. L. L. D., and for several years a governor of the Commonwealth, was a native and a resident. Brooks was one of the captors of Burgoyne, and there was a propriety in sending that General to Medford to keep his parole. Gov. Brooks was much admired by his most intimate friends. He had the open frankness as well as the heart of a soldier. He was one of the last gentlemen of the old school of manners—he lived without ostentation, and his old dwelling house has none of the appearance of aristocracy about it. It does not look so *grand* as those of many of our mechanics who have been in business no more than half a dozen years.

Doctor Osgood was here a celebrated preacher, and it was once thought that none could find the way to happiness without his direction—but the inventive genius of the villagers has discovered, since his day, not less than three other tracks, by which they contemplate to ascend as safely, if not as quietly, as their ancient oracle could do in the path he pointed out. They have now four churches—Orthodox—Unitarian—Universalist, and Methodist—and since there is "much water" in Mystic, we know of no good reason why Medford should not imitate its neighbors, and have a place of worship for one more denomination.

After Doctor Osgood's decease, the Rev. A. Bigelow, son of Hon T. Bigelow, was pastor of the same society for a few years—he asked for a dismission, and is now settled at Taunton.

The Hon. Timothy Bigelow, for many years Speaker of the House of Representatives, removed to this place from Groton. He was noted as a Lawyer and a politician. His widow is still living at Medford, at the very beautiful seat which Mr. B. left her. The grounds are not extensive, but they are laid out with admirable taste, and the fruits show the hand of a skilful cultivator. In the green house, large, noble lemons now weigh down the trees—oranges contend with them for magnitude and beauty—and the plant which blossoms but once in a century, the aloe, extends its sturdy arms, though it admits no nigh neighbors.

In addition to all the more common garden fruits, we find here the Methuen, the Pine Apple, and other strawberries—Antwerp raspberries—white and red thimble-berries—wall peaches, graves, &c. &c.

The garden borders on the Mystic, from which the tide sometimes overflows a corner of it; and though the water cannot be very salt, all the garden vegetables are injured wherever it flows at any season of the year. We are therefore satisfied that those who rely on salt to enrich their lands, should be very sparing of it.

The faithful gardener was not a little pleased to hear his skill commended by one so familiar with the plough, the hoe, the spade, the scythe, the rake, and all the troubles and pleasures of a farm and a garden. But to us the most gratifying test of his merit was this,—he had been employed by the same family for more than thirty years! It brought forcibly to recollection, Addison's beautiful account of the family of Sir Roger de Coverly, in the Spectator.

The Hon. P. C. Brooks has a fine farm in the southwest part of the town. His extensive fields yield abundantly, and his fences are handsome stone walls. The land here is excellent for grass, and this is far more profitable than any grain harvest in this vicinity.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PLOUGHING.

To the Editor of the Cultivator:

Sir,—It was from the attractive course of your paper, being full of queries and replies, and a belief that you "were *always* willing to meet every query on farming," that a subscriber applied to you. You did not apparently understand the question. It was not his design to inquire the best mode of ploughing, or how you and others ploughed or would plough "whenever they could find" the right plough—but it was, and I beg leave to repeat it, "in what manner the ploughs you use, and those which are most generally used place the sod "whether flat, or obliquely and not flat." You say "our correspondent shall have a most plain and direct answer"—and this is it: "We always use ploughs "that will turn the sod completely flat, *whenever we can find them*." I am free to confess I am not a farmer, and I really wish to learn the fact on the subject. Two premiums are offered for ploughs, first for one that "will turn the sod over and lay it flat," and then for "one that will lay it on edge obliquely and not flat," or in other phrase for the best plough of the kind now in use, and this, though you state your answer to be "most plain and direct," I am obliged only to *infer* to be your opinion, by your italicised phrase, "whenever we can find them," leaving the obvious inference that they are not those in common use.

I used the term subscriber, because it was a convenient one and not because it was a fashionable one. I have the document to show that the main duty has been performed, being in the form of a receipt from A SUBSCRIBER.

We believe we now understand our correspondent but we are not sure of being understood,—again we repeat we know of no *farmers* who wish for a plough that will set the sod "edgewise" or "obliquely." But we have seen many ploughs,—operating against the sod to be turned,—that would leave the work half finished. We admit for argument sake that a large majority of our ploughs leave the soil partly turned—imperfectly turned—unfinished. But we hardly imagined that this was done to any extent by design. We have ascribed it to the imperfection of the instrument, or to the want of skill in the ploughman.

For our part we cannot imagine any field to be in such a sad condition as to require a plough that will turn it otherwise than bottom side up—topsy-turvey—flat—flat as we are able to turn it—covering completely all matter that lay on the surface. Fields that are in tillage lie quite as light when thus turned as when half turned, and green sward land always lies light enough. We are often obliged to roll this last so that the different parts may come in contact and communicate moisture to each other. If we wish to dry a sod for burning we lay it flat until the grass &c. is dead, then we set it on edge or put it in open piles.

But we should quite as soon think of contriving a scythe that should mow but half the grass—or a rake that should half gather the hay as of planning a plough that would leave the sod half turned.

We are obliged to our correspondent for his queries. We have no inclination to be dogmatical where there are really two sides to a question; for a position that will not bear examination is a false one. There are numerous questions on farming that require free discussion, and we intend our paper shall be open to all inquiries as well as a record of all improvements in farming and in the mechanic arts. [Ed.

SEEDLING FRUIT.

To the Editor of the Cultivator:

Sir,—Among the innumerable varieties of seedling fruit which we find in orchards are many which are not inferior to the finest kinds cultivated. Every farmer who has many ungrafted trees has some varieties which he considers first rate, and they not unfrequently are so. How common it is when passing through an orchard with the owner for him to point out a certain tree which he informs you bears the best apples he ever tasted; and that it is ungrafted. There are many seedling peach trees which bear fruit that would not suffer by comparison with the best in the catalogues, where they would find a place were their merits more generally known. These remarks will apply with equal force to many other kinds of fruit, such as pears, plums, and grapes. Of grapes there is a great variety, in size, color, and flavour, and many of them are worthy of cultivation; among our native kinds are the white, purple, blue, and others; foreign grapes have not succeeded so well of late and it is hoped the indigenous varieties will be more extensively cultivated.—Many of our best varieties of seedling fruit which now waste their sweetness on the desert air, might be brought into notice by sending specimens of them to the Horticultural Society, or some other means by which the good qualities could be tested, if such were to be the case there would be a great and worthy acquisition to our list of fine fruits. O. V. H.

We agree with our correspondent O. V. H. All our choice grafted and budded fruits came from seedlings and to seedlings we must resort for new varieties.

Most of the foreign grapes with which we are acquainted require more attention than most people can bestow. Whereas some of the natives of our woods require nothing but to be brought into notice.—Some are as fine flavored as any foreign variety. [Ed.

WHY AND BECAUSE.

Curiosity is one of the most prominent traits of the human mind. The little urchin, almost with his first words, asks "*why* is this or that?" And in riper years this spirit of inquiry does not cease. Even the hoary-headed sire, with his trembling lips, asks "*why* is it?"

To cherish this spirit of inquiry, this rational curiosity, is one of the happiest means of diffusing knowledge, and of causing the great mass of community to be enlightened and intelligent.

This is the object at which we aim. As one means of obtaining it, we shall continue a series of questions under the head of "*why and because*."

All the phenomena of the material world, are explained by the principles of Natural Philosophy, (using the term as hereafter defined.)

We shall first answer a series of questions depending upon the principles of Chemistry. After that we may take up Mechanical Philosophy. Our course will be, first to state and explain the principle, and then propound such questions as are answered by it. So that, whoever follows us through the whole series, will have as good a knowledge of practical Chemistry, as can be obtained by a short course of reading without the illustrations of a Laboratory.

For purposes which may appear hereafter, we shall preface the whole by a few definitions.

1st. Philosophy.

The word, *Philosophy*, is derived from two Greek words, (*phileo*, [to love,] and *sophia*, [wisdom,]) and signifies the *love of wisdom*. It is the general term used to denote the reason of things; or an investigation of the causes of all the phenomena of mind or matter.

Thus, the object of Philosophy is to ascertain facts, or truths respecting natural objects.

The field of Nature is so vast, that no created mind can range through its whole extent. This has led to the division of Philosophy into distinct sciences. These are again subdivided into lesser portions, bearing to each other a beautiful and striking resemblance.

1. That branch of Philosophy, which makes us acquainted with God, is called *Theology*.

2. That which treats of man as a *moral* being, is called *Ethics*, or *Moral Philosophy*.

3. That which treats of mind, is called *Metaphysics*, or *Intellectual Philosophy*.

4. That which treats of matter, is called *Physics*, or *Natural Philosophy*.

Thus we have the whole range of Philosophy divided into *four* distinct branches—the *first* teaching us the existence of an uncreated, eternal, omniscient, omnipotent, omnipresent, benevolent Being, from natural objects, hence called *Natural* Theology—the *second* teaching us our relation to God and each other as moral beings, unfolding to us the immutable principles of right and wrong—the *third* making us acquainted with that something within us which thinks and wills, remembers and reasons, loves and hates, hopes and fears, enjoys and suffers, which we call mind or intellect—the *fourth* making us acquainted with the laws and phenomena of the material world.

Physics, or Natural Philosophy, is again subdivided into *three* branches, called *Natural History*, *Mechanical Philosophy*, and *Chemical Philosophy*.

The *first* branch, viz: *Natural History*, makes us acquainted with the form, structure and habit of natural bodies. This is again divided into Mineralogy, (including Mineralogy proper, and Geology,) Botany and Zoology.

1. *Mineralogy* makes us acquainted with the mineral kingdom; i. e. the form, structure, and habit, of all unorganised bodies; including, not only the solid parts of the earth, but the loose soil which we tread, the water we drink, and the air we breathe.

2. *Botany* makes us acquainted with vegetables, i. e. with all bodies having organization, and vitality, without the power of voluntary motion.

3. *Zoology* makes us acquainted with animals, i. e. with those organised bodies which have vitality, and the power of voluntary motion.

The *second* branch, viz. *Mechanical Philosophy*, makes us acquainted with the laws which governs masses of matter.

The *third* branch, viz. *Chemical Philosophy*, makes us acquainted with the nature and composition of bodies. While Mechanical Philosophy has to do with masses of matter, Chemistry has to do with particles. The former regards change of place, the latter change of character.

CHEMISTRY.

1. *Definition*. Most substances are undergoing a perpetual transmutation in their physical characters. What at one time is soft, at another is hard, or what is hard becomes soft; what to-day is sweet and palatable, to-morrow is sour or nauseating; what is now of pleasant appearance and agreeable odour, soon becomes disgusting and offensive; what is to-day an invisible gas, or floating cloud, or sparkling dew-drop, may to-morrow be a constituent of a tree, a shrub, a flower, a fish, a bird, a beast, or a man. These changes, whether natural or artificial, whether gradual or sudden, are purely chemical, and the laws by which they are governed come under the cognizance of Chemical Philosophy.

Thus, Chemistry may be defined as that science which investigates the nature and composition of bodies.

2. *History of Chemistry*. Chemistry, as a science, can scarcely be referred farther back than the close of the seventeenth century. Previous to this, what little knowledge had been accumulated was cloistered with the Alchemist, in his vain pursuit of the "philosopher's stone," or his idle dreams of a "grand catholicon." It is, in fact, less than one hundred years, since the science of chemistry has begun to stand forth disenthralled of the chimeras of Alchemy.

The establishment of the Academy del Limerto, in 1651, the Royal Society of London, in 1660, and the Royal Academy of Science of Paris, in 1666, brought a new era. About this time, the discoveries of Black, Cavendish, Schele, and Lavoisier, arose as bright stars in the horizon of science. Since this period, and the adoption of the New Nomenclature, discovery has succeeded discovery in quick succession. Among these none shine with such transcendant brilliancy, as those of the lamented Sir H. Davy.—To him, perhaps, more than to any other one man, are we indebted for the application of chemistry to the business of husbandry.

3. *Utility of Chemistry*. Those sciences are the most interesting and the most profitable which are the most intimately connected with our ordinary avocations. This being true, the proof is easy, that few, if any subjects, (morality aside,) have a more intimate connection with the weal or woe of life, than chemistry. We speak here only of its utility to people in the common walks of life. To such, chemical knowledge is useful—

1st. "*As a source of wealth*," says Professor Accum, "*Agriculture* can only be rationally improved by calling in the assistance of chemical philosophy; for it is chemistry that explains the phenomena of vegetation, germination, growth, ripening, and death of plants." It aids the farmer in the selection, preparation, and appropriation of his manure, and teaches him the defect or excellence of his soil. It teaches the best mode of preserving animal or vegetable substances for domestic use. In this and other respects, the *Culinary art* comes in for a large share of profit.

The painter, the potter, the tanner, the brazier, the blacksmith, all carry on their manipulations by the application of chemical principles.

Chemistry teaches the mason how to temper his cement, and to construct fire-places, furnaces, and flues, for the production and diffusion of heat; the tanner, the nature of his ingredients; the blacksmith, the brazier and silversmith, the nature and combination of metals; the painter, the composition and properties of his colors. There is not a single process, in all the round of Agriculture or Arts, where change of nature is produced, which does not depend upon the laws of chemical action.

2d. A knowledge of chemical principles aids in the preservation of health.

We do not refer to its utility in the hands of the physician. To him it is as essential as a knowledge of human anatomy. But we speak of its advantage to the farmer and mechanic.

A little knowledge of the nature and composition of bodies will enable us to avoid a thousand evils resulting from the peculiar state of the elements. By this we are able frequently to meet and disarm contagion in its most terrific forms. It directs in the selection of such articles of food and clothing, and such arrangement of apartments as are most conductive to health and comfort.

3d. A third and last reason we have for recommending the study of chemistry to those in the ordinary avocations of life, is, that while it brings wealth and physical efforts, it opens a vast field for intellectual enjoyment. Professor Accum says:—

"Chemistry is not only valuable as an art which supplies many of our wants, our comforts and luxuries; its objects are sublime and beautiful in another point of view. It removes the veil from the fabric of nature, and makes us acquainted with all the phenomena which happen around us—it affords pleasure to the senses, and calls into action a laudable curiosity, which characterizes the minds of those who are of a scientific turn; exciting at the same time a spirit of rational inquiry, which is capable of producing the most beautiful and striking phenomena, well calculated to serve as an instructive and rational amusement."

What farmer would not esteem it a greater pleasure, as he walks through his fields, to understand the nature of his soil—the mode of remedying its defects, or increasing its excellencies,—the nature of his manure, and the manner it operates, than to plod on year after year, following blind tradition or dear-bought experience?

The scientific farmer has his curiosity both awakened and gratified. His researches, though limited, have drawn back the curtain, and he has caught now and then a glimpse into Nature's workshop, and seen things most marvellous. He has seen that the charcoal upon his hearth differs, only in form, from the diamond that sparkles upon the lady's finger, or dazzles in the crown of royalty. He has seen too, that in the little salt-dish upon his table there sleeps a lion, which, if aroused by chemical action, would devour a whole household at a single meal.

He sees himself constantly walking amid elements the most fierce and powerful, held in subjection only by the laws of chemical affinity. He sees too, that if this affinity were but slightly interrupted, the elements would break loose, and wage upon each other the most terrific warfare. [Tennessee Farmer.

Agricultural Papers. Nothing has contributed so much to the improvement of agriculture in our country as this class of publications. No farmer is so poor that he can afford to do without one. They serve as the vehicle by which a vast amount of information is disseminated, and the experience of a large number of practical men is brought into active operation. To be a "Book-farmer" is not now as formerly, a term of reproach, and few farmers of intelligence in the country are now ashamed of the title. These publications have induced a spirit of inquiry, and if all men engaged in agriculture cannot become experimental farmers, still they may profit largely from the experiments of those who can. Another good arising from them, has been to induce men no longer blindly to follow in a beaten track, because their fathers did so before them, but inquire for themselves the reason why certain causes produce certain effects, and to endeavor to learn from them some new modes of application. The great and paramount importance of the agricultural interest is now fully demonstrating itself, and he should be regarded as a benefactor to his country, who shall conduce in any degree to the improvement of that interest. [North American.

Pear Trees propagated from Roots. It is stated upon good authority, in the New England Farmer, that choice varieties of pear trees may be produced and the fruit preserved by means of roots.—Small roots are selected, which have terminal fibres, and some kind of composition is usually put on the large ends of the roots to protect the wounds; afterwards they are placed obliquely in the earth, and fine trees with the fruit of the parent stock are the consequence without the trouble or expense of grafting.

Recollect, reader, we do not vouch for the success of any experiment that may be made on the strength of this information, but merely give it as we find it in the Farmer. A year or two since, a statement went the rounds of the papers that grafts of trees might be successfully propagated by putting wax on the ends, and placing the scion longitudinally, with the bud upwards, about two inches beneath the surface of the earth. But of some two hundred scions which we *planted* in this way, not one ever showed its head above the surface of the earth, or, as far as we could ascertain, sprouted at all. It was most decidedly an unsuccessful experiment. [Times.

W. B. Dabney, the late teller of the Bank of Virginia, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $30,000, for his appearance to answer charges against him relative to the embezzlement of the funds of that bank.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1840.

For Terms—See First Page.

The CULTIVATOR has a circulation of four thousand, which makes it a superior channel for advertisers.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

☞ All Letters and Papers of every description must be directed to

OTIS BREWER,
Proprietor of the Cultivator,
BOSTON, MASS.

ON OUR FIRST PAGE: Medford.—Ploughing, correspondence.—Seedling Fruit.—Why and Because.—Agricultural Papers.—Pear Trees, Propagated from the Roots.

ON OUR FOURTH PAGE: Poetry.—The World's End.—A Good Thing, Cement.—Politeness.—The Burning Mountain.—The Slave Trade.—Modes of Life.—Girard College.—Abuse of the Franking Privilege.—Antiquity of the Human Race.—Coinage.—Crops.—Sheep.—A Cheap Drill.—Fortune Telling, &c.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE. When we learned that a reduction of postage in England to one penny a letter, gave very general satisfaction there, and would not probably diminish the revenue, we fondly hoped our government would devote a few hours, in a seven months session, to the numerous petitions of the poor to be allowed the privilege of corresponding with their distant friends.

The whole nation last fall seemed desirous of reducing the postage on letters and papers, and petitions in abundance were forwarded to Congress. We have not noticed any action on these petitions and cannot suppose they will be declared unconstitutional. Why then can we not be heard? A friend suggests that nobody can be heard there for the tumult within the walls.

Congress has spent a very large portion of this session in determining who shall rule us next year. This seems to us like taking our own business out of our hands, and this we feel more sensibly than we should if other business was good. We have not yet delegated the power to choose our rulers, and we are determined to reserve this business in our hands. We intend to choose just whom we please, and hope none will interfere. One vote will be cast for the man who will undertake to call up our petitions on postage.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—*Discovery.*—It is stated in the New York Journal of Commerce that Capt. Wilkes, in the Vincennes, "has ascertained beyond all question the existence of a great Antarctic Continent, and has actually coasted along its coast through more than 50 degrees of longitude." The particulars are stated in a New South Wales paper. The French Exploring Expedition also saw the New Continent in a different longitude but could not approach it except at one point.

Geographers have long supposed there must be undiscovered land at the South to maintain the balance of attraction for the surrounding fluid. Why else should the mighty waters so abound at the South?—There must be large bodies of land near that pole, either projecting above the surface, *or coming very near the surface*, otherwise we should see more water gathered about our known continents.

THE SEASON. The hay crop will not be so heavy as it was expected in the middle of June. The weather has been dry since that time and the harvest will be shorter, but the hay will be richer than that which is grown in a very wet season.

Farmers of all parties have been busy in looking to the affairs of the nation, and they seldom harvest much hay until after the important Fourth. Monday was fair, Tuesday was moistened with a gentle Northeaster that continued through the day. Wednesday was fair. Thursday morning rainy, and the weather through the day sultry.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL. Mr. Cunard's Brittannia is expected to arrive from England by the middle of next week. The time set for her sailing was July 1. It is proposed in Boston to give this first of the regular line of Steamboats a splendid reception. Her burthen is 1200 tons and she is expected to bring the enterprising Mr. Cunard to our shores.

FIRES. In N. York on the fourth instant fires broke out in numerous places and did considerable damage. Crackers and fire works of various kinds were sported in sheds and among all manner of combustible materials, to the great annoyance of those who owned property there.

Virginia Weather.—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, thermometer at 90 to 95—Thursday, down to woollen coat and pants.

New Lead Mine.—A very valuable one has been discovered in Pennsylvania, near Sanbury 16 feet thick. It yields from 60 to 70 per cent.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BELIEVE NOT EVERY TALE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Mr. Editor,—I have tried the plan which has been recommended in several papers, to raise apple trees from cuttings or limbs buried in the earth, and I find it won't do. My twigs are all as dead as a hammer. I can't say I saw it in your paper, but I think you say all experiments that fail ought to be published as a warning to others; in this I agree with you.

Yours, A. C.

Roxbury, July 6, 1840.

We agree with A. C. in two points then. We remember seeing such a recommendation as he speaks of published in many papers—we thought it our duty then to caution our friends not to believe they could rear trees in that manner, and we did so in our paper. On our first page we have copied from the *Times* an experiment similar to the above—and a similar failure.

If we recollect rightly the recommendation in all the papers was "to daub the ends of the cuttings, or scions with wax, then place them *horizontally* in the earth, and let one end stick out above ground!"

It was the wonderful wax that led some to make the experiment; for boys knew forty years ago that naked apple tree limbs were not very willing to grow without roots, or to manufacture roots for themselves.

THE BLACK MULBERRY.

We have said but little of the White Mulberry or of the Morus Multicaulis, for we did not think it proper to assist in creating a fever to induce people to rush at once into untried employments. But we heartily recommend to our friends the *Black Mulberry* which bears one of the most pleasant fruits of the summer season.

The berries are now ripe and begin to fall from the tree which may be easily propagated in any garden. In three or four years, *from the seed*, the young tree will bear. We shall give directions next week for sowing, as we see but very few trees of this kind in the State, and presume that but few know how to raise them from the seed.

CONGRESS. Our latest accounts from this body are down to Tuesday night.

Mr Triplett moved, in the House that the War Secretary be directed to report in December next, the whole expense of the Florida war, the number of troops engaged, the names of the officers, &c. Mr C. Johnson at first objected—Mr. T. then said it would be perceived he was not electioneering, for the report would not be made until election was over. Mr. J. withdrew his objection and the resolution passed.

Mr. Pickens introduced a bill to grant money to defray the expenses of the boundary survey.

He also introduced a resolution authorizing the President *to dispose of* the presents sent *him by the Imaum of Muscat.*

Mr. Adams objected to the reception of presents on any terms, and hoped the old rule would be strictly adhered to.

Mr. Pickens moved that the Bankrupt bill from the Senate be laid on the table, as it could not possibly be discussed this summer, and he thought there would be less objection to this course as the bill would not go into operation, if it passed, before February next. His motion prevailed by a vote of 101 to 89.

The House next took up the Naval appropriation bill and passed it in the afternoon.

The Senate has been engaged on the bill for the collection of the revenue and had not finished it on Tuesday.

POSTAGE. Since writing our article on this subject we saw in the Times of yesterday a spirited notice of the Report of the Post Office Committee. We feared the publishers of knowledge had entirely forgotten the subject of postage, but we hope they will never cease to make a noise about it until the grievance finds a remedy.

How supremely ridiculous it is for our legislators *to talk* so much about education—about enlightening the public mind—about diffusing knowledge among the poorest classes—when in the same breath they propose, instead of reducing our enormous postage on letters, *&c.*, to forbid all transportation by private conveyance!! Have not we a good right to make a noise about it?

A FALL. On Wednesday the staging of the new Baptist church, in Bowdoin square, gave way, and Mr. Phillip Luther and Mr. Ezekiel Studley fell to the ground. The staging was forty feet high. Both the workmen were severely injured, and Mr. Luther's leg was broken at the thigh.

ACCIDENT. Mr. Greenlief Malbone, in crossing State street on Wednesday on horseback, had his leg broken by the falling of his horse which he suddenly turned to avoid a wagon.

SUB-TREASURY BILL.

The following shows the number of votes from each State on the bill which has occasioned so much discussion.

CLASSIFICATION OF STATES.

States.	Yeas.	Nays.	Absent.
Maine,	6	2	0
N. Hampshire,	5	0	0
Vermont,	2	3	0
Massachusetts,	2	9	1
Rhode Island,	0	2	0
Connecticut,	0	5	1
New York,	20	18	2
New Jersey,	5	1	0
Pennsylvania,	17	11	0
Delaware,	1	0	0
Maryland,	5	3	0
Virginia,	13	5	3
N. Carolina,	7	5	1
S. Carolina,	7	2	0
Georgia,	3	6	0
Alabama,	3	2	0
Mississippi,	2	0	0
Louisiana,	0	3	0
Tennessee,	6	7	0
Kentucky,	2	9	2
Arkansas,	1	0	0
Missouri,	2	0	0
Illinois,	1	2	0
Indiana,	3	3	1
Ohio,	10	7	2
Michigan,	1	0	0
	124	105	13

The thirteen members absent or not voting, were Messrs. Lawrence, of Massachusetts; Storrs, of Connecticut, resigned; Anson Brown, of New York, deceased; Granger, of do; Wise and M'Carthy, of Virginia; R. M. T. Hunter, Speaker, of do; Fisher, of N. Carolina; Sherrod Williams and Simeon W. Anderson, of Kentucky; Howard, Van Buren candidate for Governor in Ohio; John Hastings, of do. Of these gentlemen four would have voted for the bill, viz. Howard, Hastings, Hunter and Fisher. It is not certain that all these would have gone for the bill. Hastings did in fact vote, but afterward got permission to withdraw his name, as it appeared he was not strictly within the bar when the vote was taken.

Mr. Hopkins, of Va., elected as a Conservative voted for the bill; as did Messrs. Black, Colquet, and Cooper, of Georgia, elected as Whigs. Mr. Casey, of Illinois, who has been usually claimed by both sides; Mr. Wick, of Indiana, who was confidently claimed by the Van Buren men when elected, and partly conceded by the Whigs; and Mr. Campbell, of South Carolina, whom *we* claimed as a Whig, but was generally set down for the Administration, voted against the bill. With these exceptions, (if they be exceptions,) every member voted according to his political affinities. [N. Y. Jour. of Com.

THE AMISTAD NEGROES. We learn from the Post that the biographies of these blacks are from the pen of Prof. Gibbs, of Yale College—his information was obtained from them personally. The following is a short account of Grabeau, who was second in command.

"Gi-la-ba-ru, [Grab-eau,] (*have mercy on me,*) was born at *Fu-lu, in the Mendi* country, two moons' journey into the interior. His name in the public prints is generally spelt Grabeau. He was the next after Cingue in command of the Amistad. His parents are dead; one brother and one sister living. He is married, but no children; he is a planter of rice. His king, Baw-baw, lived at Fu-lu. He saw Cingue at Fu-lu and Fadzhinna, in Bombali. He was caught on the road, when going to Taurang, in the Bandi country to buy clothes. His uncle had bought two slaves in Banli, and gave them in payment for a debt; one of them ran away, and he (Grabeau) was taken for him. He was sold to a Vai-man, who sold him to Laigo, a Spaniard, at Lomboko. Slaves in this place are put into a prison, two are chained together by the legs, and the Spaniards give them rice and fish to eat. In his country has seen people write—they wrote from right to left. They have cows, sheep, and goats, and wear cotton cloth. Smoking tobacco is a common practice. None but the rich eat salt, it costs so much. Has seen leopards and elephants, the latter of which are hunted for ivory. Grabeau is four feet eleven inches in height; very active, especially in turning somersets. Besides Mendi, he speaks Vai, Kon-no and Gisi. He aided John Ferry, by his knowledge of Gisi, in the examination at Hartford.

BOUNDARY QUESTION. The June number of the Westminster Review has a candid article on this subject. The following is an extract from it.

"The irritation now existing in the United States is entirely the result of a general belief there, that the British Government is not earnest in its desire to settle the question in an amicable way. It must be confessed that the many delays which have marked the whole of the proceedings of our government, give but too much color to this opinion; and though the recent survey has been one of the best steps taken by it in reference to this matter, the delay which it has occasioned in the acceptance of the proposals made by the President last summer, has been most injurious. It is incumbent, therefore, on Lord Palmerston to give the public of both countries some visible evidence of a determination to settle the question at once."

ACCIDENT AT PORTSMOUTH. At the Van Buren celebration on the 4th, at Portsmouth, N. H. a tent was erected in which the oration was delivered. A part of the procession had gone in, and were seated, when the seats gave way, and about 30 persons were wounded. No person was killed, and but one, a child, was believed to be fatally hurt. The wounded were immediately removed to the neighboring houses, and the services proceeded as though nothing had happened. [Lowell Courier.

The New Continent.—On this subject the Times of yesterday publishes a letter from an officer of the Vincennes. An extract follows:

U. S. Ship Vincennes,
Sidney Harbor, March 12th, 1840.

We arrived here yesterday from our Southern cruise upon the success of which we all have reason to congratulate ourselves. We have discovered land within the antarctic, and cruised along the edge of the bartier ice (seeing the land frequently) upwards of seventy degrees of longitude. All are convinced there is an extensive continent there. Whether it will be of any benefit to mankind, or not, time alone can show.

For my part, no inducements could be held out that would make me volunteer to return there, unless one of the other vessels should have been unfortunate enough to be wrecked, which God forbid. We were unfortunate in not being able to land, take possession, and plant the stars and stripes. When the weather permitted us to do so, no boat *could* land,—the land being very high covered with snow, and sloping gradually to the water, where it was terminated by ice, descending one or two hundred feet perpendicularly.

A VETERAN BAND. The following gentlemen, veterans of the Revolution, were elected Vice Presidents for the Democratic celebration of the 4th, in Philadelphia:

John Douglass, late High Sheriff of Philadelphia, elected by the democratic party, aged 95 years.

Jacob Strembect, late High Sheriff of Philadelphia, elected by the democratic party, aged 84 years.

Peter Bender, aged 109 years.
John Brandt, aged 89 years.
Francis Leatherman, aged 87 years.
John Clapp, aged 83 years.
John Frailey, aged 82 years.
George Westenberger, aged 82 years.
William Reinhart, aged 82 years.
John Speering, aged 82 years.
Philip Lowry, aged 80 years.
John Limeburner, aged 79 years.
Peter Kline, aged 79 years.
George Tripner, aged 78 years.
James Kirk, aged 88 years.
William F. Comly, aged 80 years.

This celebration was attended by the Hon. Felix Grundy and Bedford Brown, of the U. S. Senate; Gen. Medary, of Ohio, Col. Zabriskie, of New Jersey, and several other gentlemen of distinction. [Post.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY. Levi Lincoln, Jr., of Worcester, the Palladium says, committed an aggravated battery upon the person of Levi A. Dowley, Esq., at Worcester, on Monday last. On a trial before a magistrate, a witness, Mr. Keith, testified, "that he was standing on the Worcester House steps;—that Lincoln came up towards Dowley, made use of some impertinent language, and offered his hand to shake hands. Dowley observed that he would not shake hands with a man who behaved himself so much like a blackguard. Lincoln then slipped his cane up in his hands till he got hold of the small end with both hands, and struck Dowley over the head, which blow made a contusion in his head, that bled profusely. The second blow Dowley parried off with his right arm, the blow breaking the skin between the elbow and wrist. The third blow was parried off by the cane of a bystander, and the assailant's cane broken. Keith immediately interfered, and asked Lincoln what he meant. Lincoln said: "If I had had a pistol I would have shot him on the spot." Lincoln was fined $10 and costs.

COSTS OF SUIT. The New York Sun advertises for sale to the highest bidder, a judgment of $88,48, obtained by the publisher of that paper against J. W. Trust—it being the amount of costs in a libel suit against the Sun in which the said Trust was plaintiff. Now we should really like to know whether the laws of New York permit a man to bring a suit against another, without first finding surety against the costs of prosecution? If such is the case, any worthless scamp who wishes to gratify his revenge, may bring a suit and subject another to costs when there is no real ground of action. Such things cannot be tolerated in any well regulated Commonwealth. [Boston Times.

Such is now the law of Massachusetts, and such it has been for fifty years past. A poor man may bring a suit without a surety. [Boston Cultivator.

FLORIDA. The St. Augustine News of the 25th June, states that a letter from Lieut. Asheton, from his camp near Wahoo Swamp, states that an Indian squaw and two warriors had come in and promised to bring in thirty warriors and their families on the 25th June.

Indians had shown themselves in sight of Indian bar river; and on the night of the 18th, an Indian approached within fifty yards of Fort Dallas, and laid down a book supposed to have been lost by Col. Harney, at Coosalahatchie.

An Indian squaw and a negro who can read and write, were taken to the Fort at Black Creek. The latter says, that the Indians are regularly supplied by some persons with ammunition and the St. Augustine newspapers.

The scouting parties had been broken up in consequence of sickness, there being 120 soldiers sick at Fort King. It is contemplated to remove the depot at Garey's Ferry to Pilatka.

Com. Elliott.—The Philadelphia National Gazette of Tuesday says—

"We learn that the sentence of the Court Martial, which recently tried Com. Elliott in this city on sundry charges, is suspension from his functions for four years, and withholding of his pay for two years. Whether the president has approved of the sentence, and on what charges it is founded, we have not heard—but as far as we state our information is positive."

MUNICIPAL COURT. *Indictments returned.* The Grand Jury reported twenty-seven bills, yesterday, and the following persons were arrainged.

Julia Desmont, for keeping a house of ill-fame: plea Not guilty.

John H. Smith—ditto—ditto.

John Kegan—minor—pleaded guilty to an indictment for stealing $42, the property of Robert Crawford, from the house of John Daniel.

John Vose, field driver, assault on Julia Ann and Catherine Gookee, French Canadian emigrants: plea—Not guilty.

James Rafferty, assaulting watchman Hodges and rescuing a prisoner from his custody:—plea—Not guilty.

John Stanley, stealing a purse, handkerchief, pencil-case, piece of velvet, parasol, &c., from Mary Susan Means, the same being in her personal and manual possession; plea—Not guilty.

2d indictment—stealing gold watch from Elizabeth Lamb: plea as above.

OPERATION FOR ABSCESS IN THE LUNGS. The Philadelphia Inquirer speaks of an operation in that city by Dr. Bethell:

An incision was made about three inches long between the sixth and seventh ribs; a gum elastic tube was introduced into the cavity of the abscess, and the pus drawn off by means of a pump. The orifice was kept open and the tube applied until the pus (which amounted to 21 oz.) was entirely removed.

The patient immediately after the operation became entirely relieved; his cough subsided, and his respiration became easy.

He is now convalescent, having had no symptoms since the operation, and remains under the care of Drs. Bethell and Taylor.

The St. Louis Bulletin, of the 27th ult., speaks of a general report which was circulated in that city respecting the Bank of Missouri. It says,

"We believe it is a fact that the Bank has lost about twenty-two thousand dollars in a very mysterious manner, and we believe it is also true, that one of the Directors has been allowed to overcheck something over six thousand dollars."

This is the Bank that refused, at the suspension, to receive the depricated paper of other insitutions except at a discount, and occasioned so much bad feeling against it among the advocates of irredeemable paper money.

ATTAKAPAS. The St Martinsville (Louisiana) Advertiser of the 20th ult. says—"For the last two or three days, the rain has been pouring down upon us almost incessantly: our planters we suppose rejoice at it, for their crops were suffering much by the continual draught we have experienced this spring. Corn, especially, has been considerably injured, and, in many places, it will have to be re-planted. We much fear, that owing to the lateness of the season, the supply of this article will fall short this year, at least one third from the usual quantity made in Attakapas."

ALBERT AND VICTORIA. The English correspondent of the New York Star gives the following off-hand sketches of these illustrious persons:

"The Prince is a well-looking man, not tall, but slight. He wore a white neckkerchief, without any shirt collar. He had a black frock, without a star, lavender colored gloves, white trousers, and a light waistcoat. He has light hair and little whisker. The Queen looks low, almost squat. Her figure is bad, being stout. She was plainly but becomingly attired in a morning dress of muslin de laine, and her face had a tallow hue, because she had a bonnet with a white lining."

NAVAL. The U. S. ship Constitution, from Talcahuana for Callao, passed Valparaiso a few days previous to April 10th.

The U. S. frigate Macedonian, and sloops of war Warren and Levant, arrived at Pensacola on the 22d ult.

The U. S. brig Consort, Lieut. James Glynn, commanding, employed upon the surveys of Southern harbors, arrived at Charleston on the 30th ult. for supplies.

In the U. S. District Court, Judge Heath presiding, the jury yesterday found a verdict for the plaintiff in the case of the *U. S. vs. Nineteen packages of Cloths and Cassimeres*, seized as a portion of the goods imported by the Messrs. Bottomley, of New York, with an attempt to defraud the revenue by depreciated invoices. The goods thus forfeited are valued at upwards of $100,000. The case has occupied the court and jury for nine days. [Baltimore Sun, of Saturday.

A RICH MOUSE NEST. Some carpenters at work in repairing a building at Raleigh, N. C., last week, came across the nest of a mouse lined with bank notes; twenty-five dollars were secured wholly uninjured. Several handfulls of fragments remained. The person who kept store in the house had repeatedly missed money from the drawer, and had suspected some of those employed by him of having taken it.

CONGRESS. The resolution for adjourning the present session on Tuesday, the 21st, has passed both Houses of Congress, and it is therefore probable that this long, among the long sessions, will terminate on that day.

THE LAST FASHION.—The last fashion among the ladies has quite a warlike appearance. It is quite an army of *breastworks*—whether natural or artificial, of course, we cannot say; but it certainly wears a belligerant look, and seems to imply a desire to foster the *infant*-ry of our country. [Phil. Spirit of the Times.

When Milton was blind he married a shrew.—The Duke of Buckingham called her a rose. "I am no judge of colors (replied Milton) and it may be so, for I feel the thorns daily."

The population of Cincinnati is estimated at little, if any, short of 45,000.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Hon. R. M. Johnson attended a public dinner at Reading, Pa., on the 4th inst. He arrived at Philadelphia on the 3d, by the Baltimore cars, and was met at Gray's Ferry by a committee appointed to receive him, and a number of citizens, who escorted him to the Exchange, where he was greeted by a large number of people, and reviewed the troops, consisting of the Montgomery Guards from New York, and the Philadeipia companies escorting them.

In the evening a large number of citizens paid their respects to the Vice President at his quarters at Third Street Hall.

An attempt was made on last Monday night, says the Palmyra Whig of the 20th ult. to burn the jail of that place. The prisoners, three in number, commenced burning the door. The quantity of smoke or the fear that they themselves might be burnt induced them to extinguish the fire. The next day they were put in irons and this day (Friday) one of them by the name of Plummer, from Lincoln county, condemned for killing his brother, sta[illegible] for Jefferson city.

Most Villainous.—At St. Louis, about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 24th ult. a soap box, filled with shavings and containing a lucifer match, was discovered fastened to one of the window shutters of the powder magazine in which was deposited 2500 kegs of powder. The fiendish purpose of the incendiary had evidently been thwarted by the rain.

The N. O. Picayune of the 27th ult. states that on the preceding day, an individual who recently Swartwouted with $[illegible]000 belonging to a banking company of that State, was yesterddy arrested in the city, and all the money recovered. He was taken at one of the principal hotels just as he was going to sit down to dinner.

The Picayune says that an individual was arrested in New Orleans on the [illegible] ult., who had recently decamped from Philadelphia, with $5000 belonging to a banking company in that State. The money was recovered. As he belongs to a "respectable family," the Pic. declines giving his name.

A new association has lately been formed in England, under the title of the "Historical Society of Science," the object of which is to print from the numerous manuscript collections in the universities and other depositories, the most important documents, illustrative of the history of the sciences.

United States Bank.—No Dividend.—Bicknell's (Philadelphia) Reporter of Tuesday morning, says:—"At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the United States Bank, held yesterday, it was deemed inexpedient to declare any dividend for the present."

The St. Louis Gazette mentions that two steamboats have been chartered to bring down the 8th regiment of infantry from Prairie du Chien. This regiment is 640 strong, and will be stationed at Jefferson Barracks till September, when it will proceed to Florida.

STEAM REVENUE CUTTERS. The bill authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to use Steam vessels in the Revenue service, on Monday last in the senate was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. It will doubtless become a law—and a good law too.

RESUMPTION. Two of the banks of the District of Columbia, the bank of the Metropolis, and the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank of Georgetown, have resumed specie payments in consequenne of the recent action of Congress.

A correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser says that there is probably now due, from States South and West of the Potomac, to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts alone, from ten to fifteen millions. A considerable portion of which can never be collected.

A company of English capitalists have made arrangements for going extensively into the silk culture in Guatemala. It is stated that the experiments already made in the business, warrant the company in believing that they will succeed to admiration.

DROWNED.—A son of Mr. Robert L[illegible] of New Brunswick, aged about 10 years, was drowned in the neighborhood of the upper Canal Lock, whither he with a younger brother had repaired to bathe, on the evening of the 25th ult.

Judge Story recently pronounced a decision in Portland, setting aside a speculative purchase of Eastern land, on the ground of a mistake of its value, by the purchaser. This opinion is highly important, as affecting a great many contracts.

Twenty-four of the venerable Soldiers of the Revolution dined with the City Authorities of Providence, on the 4th. The Providence Journal gives their names, places of residence, and ages. The ages range from 74 to 94.

Gen. Geo. M'Keim, one of the proprietors of the iron works at Reading, P., has generously offered iron sufficient, smelted by anthracite coal, for an equestrian statue of Washington, to be erected in Philadelphia.

ACCIDENT. A female, while riding in the neighborhood of Philadelphia on Monday last, was thrown from the carriage and so severely injured that she expired in a few moments.

Cotton Crops.—The Natchez Free Trader states that the prospects of the cotton crop, where the soil had suffered by inundation of the Mississippi, are good beyond parallel.

Hydrophobia.—Two men have died of this dreadful disease within a short time in the Northern part of Philadelphia County.

The city government of New York gave the veteran soldier, Colonel Johnson, a splendid reception on Thursday last.

It is said that the Vice President was robbed of his watch during his visit to Philadelphia, on the 4th inst.

LE OF STOCKS AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY,

BY STEPHEN BROWN.

Western Railroad, 79½ per share.
Boston & Lowell Rail Road, 9¼ per ct. adv.
Taunton Branch Railroad, 1¼ per cent adv.
Boston & Worcester Railroad, 5¼ per ct adv.
Lawrence Manufacturing Co. $940 per sh.
Mill Pond Wharf Corporation, $550 per sh.
Merchants' Bank, par.
State Bank, $57 for 60.
Shawmut Bank, 80½ a 80¾ per share.
Bunker Hill Bank, 99½ a 99¾ per share.
Washington Bank, 99½ per share.
Market Bank, 56 a 56¼ per share.
Firemen's Ins. Company, (div. off,) 77 a 77¼ per share.
Boylston Insurance Co. $90 per share.

MARRIAGES.

city, on Sunday evening, by Rev. Mr. Stow, ustus A. Fordham to Miss Mary Jane Pottle. lden, 5th inst. by Mr. McClure, Nicholas Esq., merchant, of this city, to Mrs. Caroline er, of M.
lbury, June 23, by Rev. Mr. Alderman, Mr. S. Sibley and Miss Eliza Earl.
horough, by Rev. J. S. Ellis, Mr. Phineas ghton and Miss Sarah S. Taylor.
sprell, June 11, by Rev. Mr. Andrews, Amos off, M. D., of Groton and Miss Marietta

DEATHS.

rentham, on Wednesday, June 10th, at the ad age of ninetytwo years, Mrs. Abagail lict of the late Capt. Nathaniel Ware. Af- as a wife, devoted as a mother, obliging as a onsistent as a christian, she went down to the eatly honored and sincerely lamented. The ere she died, was the one in which above wo years of her pilgrimage were passed, more y four of which were in the conjugal state with husband, whom she followed into eternity on the niversary of his death. [Communicated.
nceton, June 27, Mrs. Rachel, wife of Mr. all, 84. She was the mother of eight chil- whom seven are now living to mourn the loss mother. It is said that she was the first ale child that was born in Princeton, the town that time thinly inhabited.
re, June 39, Mr. Samuel Sibley, 84.
enburg, 6th inst, Mrs. Hannah, wife of Mr. unningham, 71.
ebanon, 1st inst. George Hutchings, youngest Mr. Wm. Davis, Jr. of this city, 3½ yrs.
ridge, 4th inst. Mr. John Hunnewell, 24, r. Leonard Hunnewell.
ngfield, 28th ult, Mr. Elisha Tobey, 61. Mr. at work in his garden, and feeling faint, he r his house. On reaching the door he fell in and died in a few minutes.
ford, 5th inst, Mr. Thompson Kidder, 52.
w York city, on the 27th ult., very suddenly, throp, Esq. of Cambridge, formerly of West- ass., aged 42.

number of Deaths in this City for the week ly 1—21. Males, 18. Females, 3. Still- Consumption, 2—scarlet fever, 2—castality, mation of the lungs, 2—delirium tremens, 1 —liver complaint, 1—ulcers, 1—dropsy in the dropsy, 1—intemperance, 1—brain fever, 1— ation in the bowels, 1—insane, 1.

VIEW OF THE MARKETS.

LOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

BOSTON, July 11.

—There has been a steady demand throughout k, chiefly for the home trade; first rate brands ve been sold from store as high as per bbl, at which price a lot was taken for a for- arket; good common brands 4 87½ a 4 90, and re $5 per bbl. The stock of southern is not and for the best descriptions the market may be el as sustaining a gradual improvement—near- coarse qualities have been taken for the Prov- d Eastern markets.

—The Grain market has sustained no impor- ge compared with the last report. The arrivals Corn being less than expectation, prices are a ghter; sales have been made at 51 a 52c. The yellow is not large, but quite ample to meet ailing demand, and some reduction in prices n admitted to, sales 53 a 52½c; a superior car- ken at 54, on time. The market is nearly Oats, and improved rates are obtainable; sales , 40½c; Eastern, 58c, and Southern 32 a 33c ware, and 28 a 29 for Maryland, light and poor on time.

YORK, July 8. Western Flour has continued demand at $4 69 to 4 75 for common brands, e, and $4 50 to 4 62½; for Ohio which for the an improvement of 6¼ a 12½ cts. per barrel.— ve been made of Georgetown in lots, a 4 87 to 200 barrels choice brands, Howard street for at the latter rate.

—Northern Rye has advanced 2 cts. per bushel, sales to a moderate extent, at 54 cts. cash. Price unsettled in consequence of the unfavorable Oats have been sold as high as 44 cts. Corn, n, and Jersey yellow in lots command 56 cts.

y is still plenty, and dull at 44 to 56 cts. per 100 s by the load, at which small sales only were

ADELPHIA, July 4. Fresh ground Pennsylva- r Flour at 4 75, old, 4 62½, Ohio, 84½ per e, considerable sales on speculation at $2 75 Corn meal in barrels at 2 75. Wheat finds le at $1 00 per bushel; yellow Corn 59c, and 46c; Oats, 28c per bushel, afloat; receipts qual to the demand.

TIMORE, July 4. Sales of good common brands ve been made from stores at 4 56 a 4 62½; lots 200 bbls choice brands were sold at 4 68¾, and e several dealers who decline to operate at less 25. The wagon and car prices are 4 43¾ a Rye Flour, with moderate sales. Wheat sales n made at 95c to $1 02 for good to prime nd and Susquehanna red, and $1 05 for white, o of all descriptions being light. Rye is lots White corn has declined in price; last sales , and yellow has improved—sales at 51 a 52c. 4 a 25c per bushel.

EXANDRIA, D. C. July 4. Price of produce. agons, Flour, new, $4 25 per barrel. Wheat, 93 per bushel; white, 1 00 a 1 10. Rye, 45 a orn, 42 a 44. Oats, 28 a 29.

MINGTON, Del. July 2d. Wheat Flour is sell- n wagons at 4 50 per barrel. Rye, 2 52 — per bushel, 95c. Rye, 45c. Barley, 60c.— 37. Oats, 23.

FOLK, Va. July 3d. Sales of Flour at 5 a 5 50 rel, Oats, 23 a 24 per bushel. Corn 48 a 50.

DERICKSBURG, July 2d. Flour, mountain, is at 4 40 a 4 50; fow land, 4 25 a 4 30 per bar- orn, 40 a 42. Oats, 30 cts per bushel.

YMOUTH, Va. July 4th. Sales of Flour have ade of superfine new, 5 a 5 50; fine, 4 75 a 5 00 rel. Corn, per bushel, white, 60 a 65c; yellow, Oats, 31 a 33c.

VANNAH, Geo., June 26. Flour continues dull, moderate supply on hand. Sales of Howard St. 25.

W ORLEANS, June 27. Flour, no improvement, large lots of fresh ground, choice brands have been at 3 75 but prices range from 3 62½ per barrel.— re extremely light, and receipts rapidly falling

—There has been more demand for good de- ons, and prices continue the same as last report- the sales of the week comprise about 600 bags mings, 9¼ a 9½c; 200 bags Porto Cabello, 11c, lot 10¼; 350 bags Cuba, 9¾ a 10½c; 2 a 300 do. 9c per lb, 6 mos. A recent importation of 350 Porto Rico was offered at auction, 10 bags sold , and balance withdrawn.

—There have been no sales of consequence; are gradually lessening and prices have a slight d tendency. The arrivals of Mackerel are small, off equal to the demand, the catch having greatly off during the last fortnight, and holders of No. firm at 3¾ a 4 per bbl. A few farrel have been at $11 for No. 1, 8 50 for No. 2, and No. 3, 3 75 per bbl.

—The market is nearly bare of all kinds ex- Calcutta—prices are without any change. A lot nilla, 1 a 2000 taken at supposed 8½c per lb; and importation of Pernambuco sold in a neighbor- at 11½c per lb.

—Further sales of the growth of 1838, at 20c

Iron—But little doing in either description; recent sales of old Sable at 92 50 per ton; new do 82 50, and Swedes $80 per ton, 6 mos; English, $70 a 72 50, do do. A cargo Swedes, we understand, was sold in New York at $78 per ton, on a long credit.

Molasses—The transactions since our last report, consist of 500 hhds Cuba; tart, at 29 a 29½c, 6 mos; an import of Surinam at the same, 3 per cent, off for cash; 262 hhds Nickerie, 29c, 3 per cent. less, cash; 2 a 300 hhds Matanzas, sweet, 21 a 21½; 100 do Porto Rico, 29c; and by auction, 118 do do prime, 28½ a 29½c; 28 do do ordinary, 22 a 23½c per gal, 4 mos; 26 hhds Cienfuegos, ordinary, 19½ a 22c per gall, 4 mos.

Seeds—Prices for seeds are entirely nominal. Very little is doing now. Buckwheat and millett are called for home, but for other seed, there is but slight demand.

Provisions—A steady demand has prevailed during the week for most articles, and prices stand nominally the same as before reported. Lower rates than present quotations are occasionally acceded to, and in some instances additional credits have been given. The sales of Lard have been at 10c, cash, and same price 60 days and 4 mos cr. The stock is settling down into few hands. A sale by auction of 83 bbls Western clear was made at 15 75 a 15 87, 4 mos; 15 do do, 15 25, cash.

Salt—A sale of 200 hhds Curacon was made at $2½ per hhd; and 1609 bags common Liverpool, for the country trade, exact prices not public. Fine sack Salt, none of any consequence in market.

Sugar—The market this week has been very flat for box Sugars, and prime qualities are selling at rather less than last reported. We quote 8c as the extreme for prime brown; 7¼ a 7¾ for good quality; 6¼ a 7¼ for ordinary to fair; the sales do not exceed 500 boxes, at these rates; and 100 boxes white, to go out of the market, at 9 a 9½c. The feeling for Muscovado is better; very few in market.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Potatoes, Chenangoes, per bush	50	a	62½
" Eastport, "		a	1 00
Potatoes, new, per bushel		a	1 50
Turnips, new, per bunch	8	a	10
Carrots, new, per bunch	6	a	
Beets, new, per bunch	6	a	
Squashes, Summer, per doz	37	a	50
Radishes, per bunch	2	a	3
Cauliflowers, each	12½	a	25
Brocoli, each	20	a	25
Lettuce, per head	2	a	3
Parsley, per peck	50	a	
West India Squashes, per lb	2	a	3
Cucumbers, each	3	a	4
Rhubarb, per lb	4	a	5
Asparagus, per bunch	8	a	10
Peas, per bushel	75	a	1 00
Cabbages, new, each	4	a	6
String Beans, half peck		a	25

Fruit.

Apples, per bushel	4 00	a	6 00
Apples, Southern, per bush	2 00	a	2 50
Pears, per bushel	3 05	a	4 00
Strawberries, box	17	a	25
Cherries, per quart	10	a	12
Raspberries, per qt	20	a	25
Currants, per qt	6	a	8
Gooseberries, per quart	15	a	17
Cranberries, per bushel	2 50	a	3 00
Grapes, Malaga, per lb	20	a	25
" black Hamburg, per lb		a	1 00
" Sweet Water, per lb		a	1 00
Pine Apples, each	10	a	20
Lemons, per dozen	17	a	20
Oranges, do do	25	a	50
Dried Apples, do do	7	a	8
Walnuts, per bushel	1 50	a	2 00

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb	14	a	18
" firkin	12½	a	15
Cheese, new milk, per lb	6	a	7
" four meal	3	a	4
Eggs, per dozen		a	14
Beef, per lb	5	a	12½
Do Corned	7	a	9
Do Smoked		a	12½
Beef Tongue, per lb	9	a	12
Pork, whole hogs	6½	a	7
Pigs, roasting, per lb	12½	a	17
Pork, Fresh	10	a	11
" Salted	9	a	10
Hams, Boston, per lb	10½	a	12½
Do, Western, do do	10	a	11
Lard, best, per lb	9½	a	10
Do Western, per keg	9	a	10
Tripe, per lb		a	10
Pigs Feet, per lb		a	8
Veal	6	a	10
Whole Calves	5	a	7
Chickens, per pair	75	a	1 00
Turkeys, per lb	17	a	20
Pigeons, per dozen	1 50	a	2 00
Mutton, per lb	6	a	12½
Lamb, per quarter	50	a	1 00

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

Newcastle, per chaldron,	8 00	a	8 50
Cannel, do do,	11 00	a	11 50
Orrel, do do,		a	
Picton, do do,	6 75	a	7 00
Sidney, do do,	6 75	a	7 00

RETAIL PRICES.

Schuylkill, per ton	5 00	a	6 50
Lackawanna, per 2000 lbs	7 50	a	8 00
Peach Orchard, do do,	8 00	a	8 50
Poach Mountain, do do,	8 00	a	8 50
Coke, per chaldron,	6 00	a	6 50
Charcoal, per basket,	28	a	32
Eastern Wood, per cord,	6 50	a	7 00
Ordinary do do, do do,	6 00	a	6 50
Country do, do do,	7 00	a	8 00

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb	14	a	14½
Pernambuco, dry salted		a	11
Rio Grande	14	a	14½
St. Salvador	10	a	10½
Maranhan	11	a	11½
California	11½	a	12
West-Indian	10	a	12
African	12	a	14
Russia	none.		
Green, slaughtered	5	a	6
Calcutta, cow, green salted	75	a	1 25
Do. do do light		a	
Do. dry	60	a	85

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag,	10 00	a	
" " white, " "	10 00	a	
Hemp Seed, per bushel,		a	2 00
Canary Seed, do do,	1 50	a	2 00
Flax Seed, per bush,	1 25	a	1 50
" " American, do do,		a	
Clover, Northern, per hundred,	12	a	13
" Southern, do do		a	
" Foreign, do do		a	12
" White Dutch, per lb,	28	a	30
" Lucerne, or French,	33	a	
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush.	2 75	a	3 00
Red Top, bushel	61	a	65
" " Southern, do	70	a	75
Orchard Grass, do	2 50	a	
Mille t, do	2 00	a	2 50
Buckwheat, do	1 25	a	1 50

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb	29	a	30
do country do	25	a	27
Baltimore city tannage	26	a	28
do dry hide	22	a	24
New York red, light	20	a	21
do do, middling	20	a	21
do do, overweight	19	a	20
Boston do, slaughter	21	a	22
do dry hide	18	a	20
Slaughter Upper, in the rough,		a	24

LIME MARKET.

Thomaston, per cask	75	a	80
Camden	65	a	70
L'Etang, St. George Co's,		a	
" white lump,	1 25	a	
do do 2 quality	1 00	a	
do do common	75	a	

HAY MARKET.

Eastern Screwed, per ton	10 50	a	11 00
" Hard Pressed, do. do.		a	
Good Country, per hundred,	70	a	80
Clover,		a	
Straw	40	a	50

PLASTER PARIS.

Per ton, 2240 lbs, cash. 2 50 a 2 62

HOP MARKET.

First and second sorts, per lb. 46 a 48

WOOL MARKET.

American, common to ¼ blood,	32	a	34
" " " ⅜ "	35	a	38
" " " ½ "	40	a	
Pulled Wool, superfine	42	a	45
No. 1, Lambs',	35	a	40
No. 2, "	23	a	25
No. 3, "	18	a	20

HONEY.

Cuba, per gall	50	a	55
Northern		a	

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

BRIGHTON, Monday, July 6. At market, 285 Beef Cattle, 18 Cows and Calves, 1525 Sheep, and 125 Swine.

40 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

Prices—Beef Cattle—We quote to correspond with last week: first quality, 6 25; second quality, 5 75 a 6; third quality, $5 a 5 75.

Cows and Calves—Sales at $22, 25, 28, 30, 32 and 40.

Sheep—Dull. Lots sold for $1 50, 1 75, $2, 2 25, 2 37, and 2 62.

Swine—No lots were sold to peddle; a few were retailed at 4½ a 7c.

NEW YORK, July 6. At market, 625 head of Beef Cattle; 100 from this State; balance from the South; and 2350 Sheep and Lambs.

There was a brisk demand for Beef, and 575 head were taken at $7 a 8, averaging 7 50 per 100 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs were in good demand; 2300 sold. Sheep at $1 25, 2 50, 3 50, and 3 75; Lambs, 1 25 a $3.

BALTIMORE July 6. About 350 head of Beef Cattle were offered on Monday in market, and 200 head sold at 6 50 for common, to $7 for prime. The balance were withdrawn and driven to market. We quote Live Hogs at $5 25, in tolerably fair supply.

SCYTHES, SCYTHE SNAITHS, RAKES.

THE Subscribers offer at wholesale and retail, a large assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, of all descriptions. Among those wanted at this season, they enumerate the following:

Farwell's Patent Cast Steel Scythes,
Farwell's Patent German Steel do.,
Metcalf's Superior Steel Back Scythes,
Metcalf's Superior Steel Scythes,
Taft's Cast Steel do.,
Field's Patent Scythe Snaiths,
Wilder's do. do.,
Lamson's do. do.,
Common Scythe Snaiths,
Hall's Superior Rakes,
Wilder & Eddy's do.,
Root's Superior Quality do.,
Gregory's Rakes, (3 qualities,)
Bottenfield's Hay Forks,
Harlow's Patent do. do.,
Harlow's Steel Pronged Hoes,
Scythe Rifles, Whetstones, &c. Sickles &c.

Also—Ploughs, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, Straw Cutters, Pratt's Silk Reel, Churns, Grain Cradles, &c. &c.. with a full assortment of all kinds of Garden Seeds, Plants, Trees, Bird Seeds, &c. &c.

HOVEY & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
7 *Merchants Row, near State St. Boston.*

NECK STOCK MANUFACTORY.

J. M. SHERBURNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer STOCKS, made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy SATIN STOCKS, made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine DICKEYS and BOSOMS; low priced STOCKS, of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ STOCKS made to order at two hours notice.
may 9 y

ADDISON BOYDEN

HAS on hand a large and valuable assortment of *European & American* DRY GOODS, which he offers for sale at the very lowest prices for CASH.—Among which are a prime stock of BROADCLOTHS, such as black, blue black, blue, brown, olive, green, claret, mulberry, and mixtures. CASSIMERES of all the most desirable shades, such as black, blue, brown, drab, and a great variety of Fancy mixtures. VESTINGS in great variety, viz: Silk Velvet, figured and plain, Satin, Valentia, Padding, Canvass, Buckram, and a full assortment of Tailors' best trimmings. English, French and American Prints; Merinos, Alpines, Mouslin de Laines; rich plain and figured SILKS; cotton and woollen FLANNELS; brown and plaid Sheetings and Shirtings; Russia Diaper; Tickings; Brown and Damask Table Covers. A general assortment of Fashionable Shawls, Ladies' Kid Gloves, and Hosiery, Carpeting.

Also, as above, a good assortment of Ladies', Gentlemens, Misses', and Children's kid and leather SHOES, together with an extensive assortment of Crockery, Glass, China, and Hardware, W. I. GOODS and GROCERIES, which will be exchanged for Cash. Straw Braid, Country Produce or approved credit.
Sherburne, April, 14, 1840. tf—ap18

JOHN LEACH & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO LEACH, PAGE & GILMORE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WEST INDIA GOODS, TEAS, WINES, &c.

Also—Winter, Summer and Refined OIL
No. 3, Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass.

JOHN LEACH,
JOSEPH A GILMORE.

For sale as above—at the manufacturer's price. WILLIAM BROWN'S No 1 *Silver Top, Sarsaparilla Compound*, or *Mead Syrup*, which was so much used the past Summer as a common beverage.
May 23—3m

BONE MANURE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 32 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 37½ cts per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, Oyster Shell Lime, price 10 cts per bushel at the kiln; put up in casks 4 bushels each, at 60 cts per cask delivered at any part of the city.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.
feb 29tf NATHAN WARD.

FULL BLOOD ANIMAL.

TO be sold, a fine full-blood BULL, his breed a cross in succession from Holderness, Denton, Admiral, Sir Isaac, Wye, Comet, &c. He may be seen and the terms known on application to the subscriber, on the Welles Farm, in Dorchester.
june27—tf A. GREENWOOD.

SCOTT'S NEWLY PATENTED CYLINDRICAL REVOLVING REFRIGERATOR—Constructed of Iron and Zinc, on an entire new principle, possessing great superiority over every other article of the kind ever offered in the market for beauty of style and security, and the only article yet made capable of generating Cold Air. They are designed for the use of Families, Hotels, Steamboats, Packets, &c. &c., in preserving provisions in warm weather and Southern climates—at the same time possessing the quality of a safety chest. Persons purchasing are requested to examine them. For sale by WM. E. COFFIN & CO., 11 Central wharf. a4—tf

FARM WANTED.

WANTED, a small Farm in the vicinity of Boston, with good and convenient buildings thereon, well stocked with a variety of Fruit trees, for which cash will be paid. Any person having such a place for sale, by sending a description and price to this office, directed to O. N. S. may hear of a purchaser.
june27—2w*

BEAR'S OIL LABELS.

ON hand and for sale at this office, a few thousand Bear's Oil Labels, of various colors, from a new plate, of the best style. O. BREWER.

MALDEN
DYE HOUSE
OFFICE Corner of COURT & HANOVER ST.
All Kinds of SILK COTTON & WOOLEN garments
DYED and CLEANSED IN THE BEST MANNER
MERINO CASHMERE & ALL OTHER KINDS
of SHAWLS CLEANS'D WITH THE
ORIGINAL FINISH,
also
CLEANSE CARPETS, RUGS, BLANKETS
& QUILTS, TABLE COVERS &c
In A Superior Style COLOURS WARRANTED
ALL GOODS RETURNED IN ONE WEEK.

AGENTS FOR RECEIVING GOODS.

L. B. Greene, New Bedford; Royal Whitton, Hingham; Wm. Gillis, Nashua; Bernard & Waning, Fall River; Wm. Reed, Taunton; T. J. Whitney, Nantucket; E. H. Burgess, Eastport, Me; Fairbanks & Smith, Provincetown, Cape Cod; J. Winchester, Gloucester; Willard Adams, Waltham; Sherman & Bigelow, Watertown; Enoch Stevens, North Andover; E. Shepherd, Salem; Eddy & Hathaway, South Bridgewater; J. H. Plimpton, Newton; G. H. Brown, East Bridgewater; F. L. Dodge, Lowell; J. W. Badger, South Boston; Farwell & Co. Old Cambridge; Abigail Beck, Newburyport; Wm. J. Leighton, Portsmouth, N. H.; Jane F. Smith, Haverhill, Mass; Mrs. H. W. Abbott, S. Andover; E. D. Stratton, Lower Falls, Newton; C. W. Noyes & Co. Waunsocket, R. I.; Partridge & Harding, Medway, Village; H. Caldwell, Ipswich, Mass; R. Godrey, New Bedford & Fairhaven; A. H. Trask & Co. Manchester, Mass.; Leonard Day, Fitchburg. tf—july 4

THE MOST POPULAR TEMPERANCE SUMMER BEVERAGE,

IS WM. BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND OR MEAD SYRUP. It is the true and genuine Article. Price fifty cents a bottle with the Soda.

To its extensive use the last summer is attributed in part the common prevalence of health during the summer season. The strength of the Sarsaparilla is extracted on an entire new plan, by a steam apparatus that prevents all evaporation, which is very much approved. When made a common beverage it will purify the blood and remove any humours from the system. At the rate it has commenced selling this season, I shall extract the strength from ten thousand pounds of Spanish Sarsaparilla. It differs entirely from the common Mead Syrup, and has already gained a reputation as high as its merits are meritorious. Every body is sending for the article, and every body is complimenting it in the most flattering terms, indeed it is literally in the mouth of the whole community.

☞ NOTICE, As an evidence of the superiority of WM. BROWN'S No. 1, Silver Top Sarsaparilla Compound or Mead Syrup, over all other kinds, and to convince the public that it does contain the virtues of Sarsaparilla, the article that is celebrated for purifying the blood, and removing all humors from the system, and rendering the body healthy and strong. Certificate of P. B. Fessenden, I hereby certify that within the last two months, I have prepared to my mill, for William Brown, Chemist, 481 Washington st. Boston, *two thousand five hundred* pounds of the best of Spanish Sarsaparilla, the greater part is already used up, in manufacturing his celebrated Mead Syrup. I have further orders to prepare more.
PHILIP B. FESSENDEN, West Cambridge, Mass.

No one doubts its superiority, after reading the direction which encloses the bottle. Many notices are omitted.

Dealers throughout the United states can be supplied at the manufactors prices, by all the wholesale Grocers and Druggist Stores. Families supplied by all the retail West India Good Stores in Boston, Salem, Portsmouth, Newburyport, Providence, Worcester, Newport, New Bedford, Portland, Springfield; it will keep in all climates, it is well calculated for the Southern market.

A new Beverage. William Brown, 481 Washington, corner of Elliot street, Druggist and Chemist, sells a syrup with an effervescing powder, which makes a very agreeable beverage, particularly for warm weather. The principal ingredient in the beverage is iced water, a small quantity only of the syrup and powder being necessary to give it sprightliness and an agreeable flavor. It is strongly recommended not only as palatable, but a healthful drink, and its cheapness and convenience give it an additional recommendation. [Boston Daily Advertiser.

Sarsaparilla. William Brown, on the corner of Washington and Elliot streets, has a pure Sarsaparilla Syrup of great strength, which used with the powders he sells with it, forms a delightful foaming draught that may be prepared in an instant. He has great skill in getting up such beverages. [Boston Trans.

A Pleasant Drink. One of the most agreeable summer drinks is Brown's Sarsaparilla Compound—prepared in Boston, of which Messrs. Lord and Stocker of this city has received a supply and sent us a sample. The press at the North are enthusiastic in its praise, as if it were a new and improved Champaigne. If not as relishing it is certainly more wholesome—and has as much brilliancy, if less devil in its sparkling effervescence. Let trial be made of it during the remnant of warm weather (Charleston, S. C. Mercury.

A new article of drink is manufactured Wm. Brown's 491 Washington street, called "Sarsaparilla Compound," very pleasant and wholesome for warm weather. (Christian Watchman.

"As a drink," Wm. Brown's Sarsaparilla Compound excels any thing of the kind now in the market.

This pleasant draft revives the soul,
And buoys all drooping spirits up,
And ye that grasp the poisonous bowl,
Now seize the Sarsaparilla cup.

The article is now for sale at every grocery store in Boston and vicinity. For genuine, call for Wm. Brown's Silver Top. It costs about one cent for a half pint tumbler. (Amesbury Courier.

A Second Drink. We have had the pleasure of drawing a cork from the second bottle of Brown's Sarsaparilla Mead, and a greater luxury on a hot day we know not of. It delights the palate, cools the stomach, and leaves the head unharmed. Such a drink is economical, pleasant, and healthy, worth more than fifteen gallons of the "critter," or a cart load of quack medicines.—For sale by Royal Whitton. [Hospel Witness, Hingham.

Families can be supplied at all the West India goods stores; none is genuine unless signed by the proprietor, Wm. Brown.

Dealers can be supplied at all the wholesale West India Goods and Druggist Stores in Boston at the Manufacturer's prices. Families can be supplied at most of the Stores in Framingham, Natick, Watertown, Brighton, Cambridge, Dorchester, Roxbury, Medway, Worcester, Leicester, Fitchburg, Leominster, and Brookfield. june27—3m*

PLOUGHS.

JUST received and for sale an extensive assortment of Prouty & Mears' Celebrated Centre Draught, Green Sward and other PLOUGHS. Also, expand ng CULTIVATORS of the most approved construction.
E. H. WARREN.
Framingham, April 11, 1840. tf ap11

WINDLASS BEDSTEADS.

SWELLED Beam Windlass Bedsteads made in the most thorough manner, at reduced prices, for sale by MELLEN & HOPKINS, corner of Union and Ann streets. a4—tf

THE PRACTICAL FARMER,

CONTAINING the Agricultural matter of the Cultivator for the year 1839, neatly printed in 8 vo *size*, containing three hundred pages at the low price of 75 cents. For sale at this office.
june6—tf

PARIS GLOVES.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE, large sizes; for sale by J. M. SHERBURNE, 42, Washington Street.
may9

THE PRACTICAL FARMER,

OR SPIRIT OF THE BOSTON CULTIVATOR," containing a collection of valuable Essays on Practicable Agriculture, &c., by Wm. Buckminster. Just published by
D. H. WILLIAMS,
Feb 1. tf No. 6 Water Street.

CORN & GARDEN-SEED PLANTER.

THIS implement of husbandry, planned by William Buckminster, and manufactured by D. PROUTY & CO., 19 and 20, North Market street, operates as follows.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE PLANTER.

A horse is attached to the beam, and draws the Planter as he would a plough to furrow over the land. The row of teeth in the beam pulverizes the ground completely, and opens it to receive the seed.

A slide in the bottom of the hopper is drawn out by cogs on the wheel, and lets the seed drop out and down through the hind tooth, which is hollow, and as the furrow moves on the first mould falls in of itself behind the hollow tooth, and buries the corn to any depth we choose; and the wheel behind presses down the earth over the seed.

By turning a screw, the tooth is raised higher, or sunk deeper in the soil, and the seed is buried shallow or deep as we may wish. Another screw shortens or lengthens the slide, so as to let out more or less seed every time it is drawn out.

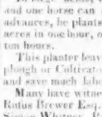
To plant corn we want in the wheel two cogs which strike the slide, and draw out the seed once in two feet. If one cog only is screwed in, the seed is dropped in hills four feet apart. For turnip, onion, and other small seeds, we screw four cogs into the wheel, and then the hills are dropped one foot apart, the wheel being four feet in circumference.

In large fields, we can lock two Planters together, and one horse can easily draw both. Every mile he advances, he plants one acre—thus he can plant three acres in one hour, or, in a large field, thirty acres in ten hours.

This planter leaves the rows very straight, so that a plough or Cultivator can pass close to the young plants, and save much labor of the hand-hoe.

Many have witnessed its operation—among whom are Rufus Brewer Esq., Col. Wm. Hastings 2d., Doctor Simon Whitney, Payson Williams, Esq. tf—ap 18

THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS,



Is invited to the extensive and choice collection of GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER SEEDS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c. for sale by the Subscribers.

Our assortment contains all the most superior kinds of seeds, raised *expressly* for us, by experienced cultivators, and we warrantee them to be the best quality. Among some of the more important articles for the Farmer, at this season, may be named

Long Orange Carrot,	Barley and Oats,
Altringham, do.,	Spring Rye,
Genuine Sugar Beet,	Brown Corn, (true,)
Mangel Wurtzel,	Dutton and Parker Corn,
Turnips, (10 kinds,)	Rohan Potatoes,
Drumhead Cabbage, Sup.	Millett,
Green Globe Savoy, do. do.	Buckwheat, &c.

Together with every variety of vegetable seeds wanted for the garden; Clover, Herds Grass, Red Top Seeds, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes,)	Hoes, Rakes, and Dutch
Ploughs, 7 sizes,)	Scythes,
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns,)	Hedge Shears and Pruning
Vegetable Cutter, (new article,)	Knives,
Hay and Straw Cutter,	Garden Trowels and Syringes,
Shovels, Spades, & Forks,	Scythes, Sickles, &c. &c.

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c., cultivated at our own garden, every new annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the flower garden.

SEEDS put up in BOXES, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail—every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical* direction, for their cultivation.

☞ A liberal discount allowed to country traders.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. gratis, on application.
HOVEY & CO.,
7 *Merchants Row, near State St., Boston.*
may9 y

NOTICE.

THE subscriber would inform his customers and the public, that he has expended about $6000 in fitting up his establishment. His GRIST MILL is new, and on the most approved plan, and will grind fine Corn Meal at the rate of 25 bushels per hour. The FLOUR MILL has a set of burr stones, and a cleanser on a new and improved plan, and a bolt different from any one ever put in operation. The Flour Mill and apparatus will manufacture 10 bushels of Rye or Wheat per hour, and, if supplied with good Wheat, he will warrant the flour in whiteness or quality, equal to the best of Genesee. Also, a bolt for the purpose of bolting Indian, India and Buckwheat, Meal, &c. The subscriber states without hesitation, that his Mill is one of the best, if not superior to any in the State.

He has also built, separate from his Grist Mill, a Mill for the express purpose of *grinding Plaster Paris*, which will grind from the stone one ton per hour, and is ready to receive customers any time they may please to favor him with a call. And by having good millers, ready and at their post, he flatters himself that he shall receive his share of patronage.

The subscriber has likewise fitted up a *Blacksmith and Wheelwright's Shop*, and made arrangements with first rate workmen to carry them on in their various branches.

☞ A word to those who have lame horses from having bad hoofs. Mr. C. S. BURROUGHS has taken charge of the Blacksmith Shop, and having followed shoeing horses the most part of his time for the last ten years, will set Shoes on interfering horses, and warrant them to travel free from striking. Also, on those that are hoof-bound, so as to greatly improve their travelling if not entirely cure them. W. E. FAULKNER.
N. B. Constantly for sale, Rye, Corn, Barley, &c.
Acton, April 1, 1840. ap11 tf

WHITE'S BONNET ROOMS.

39 *Hanover Street, sign of the Red Band Box.*

AT this old and well known establishment, CROSBY & LOOMIS have made arrangements and will keep the coming season, the largest and most general assortment of Straw and Silk Bonnets that can be found in the city, having made arrangements with the principal manufacturers in New York as well as in this vicinity, from whom they will receive every week the newest patterns. The subscribers have now engaged an Englishman, from one of the first manufactories in London, who finishes Florence and Leghorn Bonnets in a very superior style, removing from them stripes and spots, which so much injures their beauty.

THE EARTH IS BEAUTIFUL.

BY CAROLINE GILMAN.

The whole broad earth is beautiful,
To minds attuned aright,
And whereso'er my feet are bound,
A smile has met my sight.
The city, with its bustling walk,
Its splendor, wealth and power,
A ramble by the river side,
A passing summer flower,

The meadow green, and ocean swell,
The forest waving free,
Are gifts of God, and speak in tones
Of kindliness to me.
And oh, where'er my lot is cast,
Where'er my footsteps roam,
If those I love are near to me,
That spot is still my home.

☞ The following is published in some of the papers of the day.

THE WORLD'S END. During the last two or three centuries upwards of thirteen fixed stars have disappeared. One of them situated in the Northern Hemisphere, presented a peculiar brilliancy, and was so bright as to be seen at mid-day. It seemed to be in fire, appearing at first of a dazzling white, then of a reddish yellow, and lastly, of an ashy pale color.—La Place supposes that it was burned up, as it has never been seen since. The conflagration was visible about seven months. How dreadful! A whole system on fire, the great central luminary and its planets, with their plains, mountains, forests, villages, cities, and inhabitants, all in flames consumed, and gone for ever. Here we have a presumptive proof of the truth, and a solemn illustration of a singular passage in a very old book—"The heavens shall pass away with a great noise, the elements shall melt with fervent heat, the world also, and the works that are therein, shall be burned up."—What has been, will be again. Our sun and moon, stars and earth, will be destroyed with fire. "It," says Dr. John Mason Good, "is ascribed in the heavens, foretold in the Scriptures, and felt in the earth." Such is the text, the comment may be found in Peter's second Epistle, third chapter, and eleventh and twelfth verses.

It is not profitable to inflict excessive terror. We knew a man who often threatened to skin his boys if they did not behave better—but they soon became used to this kind of punishment—and they did not fear it.

How could the philosopher La Place suppose a fixed star, a sun, could be burned up? So far as we of this earth have any ideas of burning up, they always signify a changing from one form to another.

Fuel is *burnt up*. Most of it goes up chimney, but it is not supposed to quit our planet. The will weigh precisely as much after a great conflagration as before.—All living beings, all organized matter, may be totally disorganized by fire; but it is hardly philosophical to talk of *burning up*, if by this we mean annihilation, as is supposed in case of the Star.

We do not say a star may not be annihilated; but that the burning up of a star, so far as we know what burning up means, will not obliterate or annihilate it. As for any other burning, we cannot be concerned, for we know nothing of it. But the above is commented on, and adduced as proof of one construction of a passage in Scripture, which supposes that our sun, moon, and stars, are to be annihilated, literally destroyed, by fire! All this may happen to our planet, but we see no evidence of it in the disappearance of a star. We are travelling nearly two millions of miles in a day, but we need not be warned against falling off.

A GOOD THING.—*A strong Cement for Glass, Wood, &c.* Steep isinglass twenty-four hours in common white brandy, then gently boil and keep stirring until the composition is well mixed, and a drop, if cooled, will become a strong jelly.—Then strain it through a clean linen cloth into a vessel to be kept closely stopped.—A gentle heat will dissolve this glue into a colorless fluid. Dishes of wood, glass, or earthen, if united with this cement, will break elsewhere rather then separate in the old break. In applying the cement, rub the edges which are to be united, then place them together, and hold them for two minutes, and the work is done. This is very easily done, and incomparably better than anything else for the purpose.

We have never tried this "good thing," and cannot vouch for its excellence; but cements are very useful in all families and we recommend a trial. [ED.

POLITENESS. Politeness does not consist in laying down your knife and fork in a particular manner, nor yet in scalding your mouth by drinking out of a cup, to avoid the indecorum of cooling your tea and coffee in a saucer. There is an anecdote of George the Fourth, which conveys a better idea of politeness, than all that Chesterfield has written. While his majesty was yet the Prince of Wales, he honored a tea-table with his presence, where there happened to be some young ladies not deeply versed in the code of etiquette. These innocent creatures, in the simplicity of their hearts, never dreamed there was any the enormity in pouring their tea into their saucers to cool; a titter ran round the table among the polite guests, but the prince observing it, and the occasion, to relieve the embarrassment of the young ladies, he poured his own tea into his saucer. This is what may be called real politeness.

THE BURNING MOUNTAIN IN PENNSYLVANIA. The Lehigh Bulletin has the following letter, dated Mount Versuvia, Schuylkill county, May 31, 1840.

I this morning paid a visit to this place, situated about four miles N. E. of Minersville, and by the road eight miles from Pottsville, to see the wonderful effects of a coal mine on fire. Arriving at the foot of the mountain by the lateral railroad, I approached the mouth of the mine, from which there issued considerable water, which to the taste is highly charged with sulphur and some iron corroded from the rails laid in the gangway of the mine, and depositing a sediment approaching near to the color of chrome yellow.

It was at this opening the fire took place in January, 1839, caused by the miners having made a fire in the mouth of it to keep the water from freezing about the rails, so that they could commence their operations early in the spring which through carelessness ignited the propping of the gangway, and from which it communicated to the coal dirt before it was discovered. The miners then endeavored to extinguish it, but it was beyond their power, after having worked at it two nights and a day they left it in despair of stopping its ravages, which it is now impossible to stop.

Going from thence up the mountain, which faces the south, about 150 yards, I arrived at the first crater, which was in the shape of an inverted elliptical cone, about 30 by 70 feet diameter, and sunk 15 feet below the surface, in the centre of which the coal vein or measure is on fire, smouldering as it were with dirt and stones which had caved in upon it. The stones are burnt to all appearance, like lime.—The smell of sulphur here is highly perceptible; from the north end of this crater there issues a rumbling noise like distant thunder, and the heat appears to be intense. About 30 feet higher up the mountain I arrived at another crater, perhaps 30 feet in diameter, which is a chasm apparently about 30 feet deep, with much smoke issuing from the connection with the first crater on the south; the west side of this chasm is a mass of immense stone, with a fire under it as far as the opening exists; the rumbling noise before mentioned is here more distinct than at the first crater, and the heat the greater, both caused, perhaps by the wind being from the south. The smoke and sulphur on the east side was very annoying to me, and caused me to shift my situation to the west side, passing for the purpose between the first and second craters, over a strip of ground about 30 feet wide, knowing it to be undermined by fire, and then in full blast, causing me to tread lightly (such is the force of habit,) for fear of breaking it down, which had it done, I would have been engulphed in a horrible death.

Further up the mountain some 50 feet apart are three more craters, similar to the first in size, but there is no rumbling issuing from either of them; there have been others of a smaller size, which are now filled up, except one which is not more than four feet in diameter, from whence issues steam. Upon reaching the extremity of the fire as far as discernable, I had a fair view of the damages done upon the surface of the hill; for perhaps 50 or 60 acres all vegetation has been destroyed, and the herbage and sprouts are quite red, which has a pretty effect at a distance; but upon the spot the appearance is desolate—not a blade of grass nor a green leaf or twig meets the eye, as far as the influence under ground has acted.

On my return to New-Castle, which is at the west foot of the mountain, I was informed that the mine belonged to Messrs. Dundass, Richards & Co. of Philadelphia, and that the coal vein would average 40 feet in thickness; there is material enough in the mountain to burn some years. It is now proposed to open the vein at the other end of the mountain, and save as much coal in that way as possible.

THE SLAVE TRADE. After spending millions of money, and employing a large naval force for many years on the coast of Africa, the British government have not only failed to put an end to the *Slave Trade*, but have come to the conclusion that it is actually carried on to a greater extent, and with more shocking cruelty and destruction of life, than at any former period; and British statesmen have at last become convinced that the plan of Colonization—the simple and cheap remedy proposed by American philanthropists more than twenty years ago, is the only effectual remedy for the evil. It appears by an official letter from Lord John Russell, that more than 100,000 slaves are brought to America and the West Indies every year. The slave dealers, it is also ascertained, receive ten-fold the price paid for slaves on the coast. It is obvious therefore, that some new preventive system is indispensable, and hence the adoption of Mr. Buxton's scheme of establishing commercial relations with the principal native kings, the creation of British factories in favorable positions in Africa, and the employment of steamboats on their rivers; in the hope that the natives may be taught that there are methods of employing the population, more profitable than that of selling to slave traders.

Commerce will be found, we do not doubt, the chief and cheapest instrument of reclaiming all heathen nations; and we look with earnest interest therefore to the increase of our commercial intercourse with the American colony in Africa, as at once the surest means of its growth and prosperity; its popularity at home, and its influence over the native tribes. [Newark Daily.

The Essex Agricultural Society hold their annual Garden Show and Exhibition at Georgetown, on Wednesday the 30th of September next.

The New York Banks are purchasing Treasury Notes and State stocks, unable to find better employment for their funds.

There are twenty-nine locomotives and fifteen hundred cars now running on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

HINDOO WOMEN, THEIR MODE OF LIFE, AND THEIR NOTIONS OF ENJOYMENT. There is an object worthy of your attention; it is an illustration of the patriarchal simplicity so conspicuous in the family called out of Messopotamia, three thousand five hundred years ago, I meant that group of native women; they are returning from the tank, a place to which they generally repair twice a day. The substance of each family may be told by the description of vessels they carry, not by the servants they employ. The daughters or wives of the wealthy, as well as of the poor, come forth to draw water, with their ancient, urn-like pitchers, some of clay, and others of a mixture of brass and copper; carried some on the hip and others on the head. You observe how slow, erect, and stately is their walk, even under the weight of a full pitcher. The native women pride themselves much on their attitude in walking—and the female whose gait corresponds the nearest to the pace or motion of the elephant, is the most graceful. You can rarely, even in cases of extreme urgency, succeed in exciting a Hindoo woman to a hasty step. Mark their shining black hair, almost saturated with oil, gathered into a knot at the back of the head. I do not remember seeing a Hindoo woman with curled hair, though this leaves no lack of ornaments. They often adorn their head with a chaplet of pale flowers, a gilded or gold plate on their crown, while the nose and ears are loaded with rings, and their arms and ankles with bracelets and bangles. Their garments are wonderfully simple, yet very graceful. One piece of cloth, wrapped twice round their loins in the breadth, and passing upwards in its length over the bosom, is either disposed, mantle-like, to cover the head, or thrown tastefully across the right shoulder, and brought under the left arm to the middle. Going to the tank is their chief season of recreation and intercourse with their neighbors. Otherwise, the acme of female enjoyment, in the higher circles, is the most perfect idleness, and to sleep as long as they are able. Hitherto, none of them have been trained to reading or habits of thought; the most influential natives have, to this day, (1823) resisted any attempts to introduce instruction among the females.—[Massie's Travelling Reminiscences.

GIRARD COLLEGE. It is now eight years since Mr. Girard died, and the College for the instruction of orphans, which, by his will he directed should be established in Philadelphia, is not yet ready for the reception of scholars. Mr. Girard directed that the building should be a plain and substantial one, better calculated for use than show—and doubtless such a building as would have met the approbation of the donor, might have been erected years ago. But different counsels prevailed, and much time has been sacrificed in the erection of one of the most costly and magnificent structures that have appeared on this side of the Atlantic—such as would have been admired in Imperial Rome, during the reign of the Cæsars. This splendid structure, so different from the plain *republican* edifice contemplated by Mr. Girard, is not yet completed—a though a President, Mr. Bache, a worthy man and well qualified for the office, has been appointed, and received a salary for several years—a part of which time, he has passed in Europe, on business connected with the Institution.

This was a noble donation—and the wishes of the donor should have been carried into effect with the least possible delay. There can be no excuse for such procrastination. Every year which passes by, ere the wishes of the generous donor are carried into operation, is an insult to his memory, and an injury to mankind—for it prevents that expansion of the human intellect, by education, which was contemplated by the giver.

ABUSE OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—When the rulers of the nation, in the profundity of their wisdom, passed the franking law, they had not the least idea that it would be so grossly abused, as it is at the present day. They little thought a country postmaster would send his gust to mill, or a member of Congress his clothes home to be mended, under a frank. Could they, by any possibility, have imagined the thing, they never would have passed such a law, and the conductors of the public press at this time, would have tendered them a vote of hearty and sincere thanks. We believe that the delay of mails is not caused by any want of energy on the part of those who are at the head of the department, but arises from the gross abuse of the franking privilege. Both political parties are equally guilty in this respect, and their conduct should be equally condemned; every mail is loaded down with political pamphlets, old clothes, garden seeds, &c., all marked PUBLIC FREE, to the exclusion of newspapers, for which an editor is anxiously waiting, ere he makes up the columns of his sheet. We expect, that at the close of the present session of Congress, some of the economical members will envelope themselves in a sheet of foolscap, and being franked, jump into the mail bag, he conveyed to their respective homes, and pocket their mileage money, much to the regret of proprietors of steamboats and rail roads.

The American Army contains of officers and men 12,577 in all, as follows:—General Staff 57; Medical Department, 83; Pay Department, 19; Purchasing Department, 3; Corps of Engineers 33; Corps of Topographical Engineers, 36; Ordnance Department 322; Two regiments of Dragoons, 1,394; Four regiments of Artillery 3,020; Eight regiments of Infantry, 7,436. The total number of *militia* of the United States is about 1,100,000.

The American Navy is composed of 65 vessels of war, as follows: 11 ships of the line, from 74 to 120 guns, and one razee 54 guns—14 frigates 1st class, 44 guns—2 frigates second class, 36 guns—21 sloops of war, from 10 to 20 guns—12 brigs and schooners, from 4 to 10 guns—2 steamships and 1 store ship.

ANTIQUITY OF THE HUMAN RACE. Baron Cuvier has asserted that to the present moment no human remains have been found, nor any traces of the works of man in those particular formations where the different organic fossils have been discovered. He goes on to say:

"What is meant by this assertion, is, that no human bones have been found in the regular strata of the surface of the globe. In turf bogs, alluvial beds, and ancient burying grounds, they are disinterred as abundantly as the bones of other living species. Similar remains are found in the clefts of rocks, and sometimes in caves, where stalactite is accumulated upon them; and the stage of decomposition in which they are found, and other circumstances, prove the comparative recentness of their deposition; but not a fragment of human bone has been found in such situations as can lead us to suppose that our species was contemporary with the more ancient races—with the paleotheria, the anoplotheria, or even with the elephants and rhinoceroses of comparatively a later date. Many authors, indeed, have asserted, that the *debris* of the human species have been found among the fossils, properly so called; but a careful examination of the facts on which such assertions were founded, have proved that these authors were utterly mistaken."

Again, in another part of his writings, we find the following passage:

"It is not meant, however, to deny (*assert*) that man did not exist at all in the eras alluded to; he might have inhabited a limited portion of the earth, and commenced to extend his race over the rest of the surface after the terrible convulsions which had devastated it were passed away. His ancient country, however, remains as yet undiscovered. It may, for aught we know, lie buried, and his bones along with it, under the existing ocean, and but a remnant of his race has escaped to continue the human population of the globe. All this, however probable, is but conjecture. But one thing is certain, that in a great part of Europe, Asia, and America, countries where the organic fossils have been found, man did not exist previously to the revolutions which overwhelmed these remains, nor even previously to those by which the strata containing such remains have been denudated, and which were the latest by which this earth has been convulsed."

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES. The following facts are taken from a report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Senate, relative to the import and export of coin and bullion, and the coinage of the United States Mints:

Amount of American coin and bullion exported from the 30th September, 1828, to 1839, $230,676 dollars.

Amount of coin and bullion imported into the United States from the 30th September, 1821, to 1839, $168,841,504.

Amount exported during the same period, $121,222,821.

The coinage at the Philadelphia Mint, since its establishment in the year, 1793, to the year 1839, inclusive was—

Gold coin, $25,913,602 50 cents.
Silver coin, $53,077,328 90 cents.

The coinage, in the years 1838 and 1839, at the branch mint at New Orleans was—gold, $23,490; silver, $280,405.—At the Charlotte branch mint, during the same period, $246,932 50 cents were coined in gold; and at the Dahlonega branch mint, $231,795.

The amount of gold from North Carolina coined at the Philadelphia mint, up to 1838, was $2,648,500.

The coinage at the mint in London from 1816 to 1836, was—in gold, £55,151,716 18s. 1½d; silver, £10,260,284 11s. 10d; copper, £180,107 4s. Total, £65,592,107 19s. 11½d.

The mines in the gold region of North Carolina are estimated to have yielded, since their discovery, $10,000,000; and their annual product at this time is about $100,000.

THE CROPS. The Baltimore American says the wheat crop of North Carolina is good, both as to quality and quantity. A large part of it is already cut, and supplies of the new crop will be in the market early in July.

The Rochester Democrat says the crop of wheat in western New York, is two weeks more forward than it was last year, and some days more, than for a number of years past, and that the prospect of an abundant crop was never more flattering.

VALUE OF SHEEP. A writer in the New York Journal of Commerce, states that in fourteen States of the Union there are 12,897,633 sheep, yielding nearly 42,000,000 pounds of wool, valued in 1836, from an average of ten years, at $21,168,000. In the whole State of New York, there were 1,209,379. We wish we had a farm, Major; and if we had, wouldn't we have a lot of sheep?

Ten thousand sheep were fleeced in one day in Nantucket. That island is great for wool and whalers.

FATAL ACCIDENT. We learn that while several boys were engaged in firing a lead cannon on the 4th, at Belvidere, the cannon burst, and a piece of it struck the right eye of Patrick Tearney, aged 16 years, and that he died from the effects of the wound on Sunday night. A lad, a son of Alvan Smith, of the same place, was also badly injured by the bursting of a pistol. [Bay State Dem.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK. We are credibly informed that the duties on imports collected at Boston since the 1st of January last, are equal to those collected in New York. Give Boston a monopoly of the Western trade in the Winter, and she will increase her importations accordingly. [Jour. of Commerce.

William Jackson, Esq., declines being the abolition candidate for Governor of this State.

A CHEAP DRILL.

During the last war with Great Britain, an English frigate was cruising off the West Indies, when she overtook one of the 'down east' craft richly laden, for the port of Boston. A gun was fired for Jonathan to come to, but he very unceremoniously kept quietly on his course, to the utter indignation of John Bull. Presently a shot came flying past the skipper's deck, tearing up the splinters in great style.—This had not the least effect on the Yankee. Presently the frigate hove up alongside Jonathan.

'Ship ahoy! where are you bound?'' sung out Bull in a voice of thunder.

'For Bost'n, I guess,' replied Jonathan.

'Who is your captain?'

'Well, I guess as how I'se captain now, 's Zekiel's down below.''

'What are you laden with?' vociferated Bull.

'With hens and hens' husbands, hobgoblins, long-faced gentry and shingle bales;'—(all Greek to the English gentlemen.)

'Heave out your boat and come aboard,' bellowed Johnny.

'Han't got any boat,' echoed Jonathan; 'got a canoe with no bottom, so I shan't danger my life in her.'

Bull finding it useless to parley with the diminutive, insolent Yankee, hove out his boat and boarded Jonathan like lightning.

'Where is this cargo of yours?' demanded the officer of the barge, advancing towards Jonathan, who during this colloquy, very disinterestedly sat on a half cask at the helm.

'There's the hens and hens' husbands, (pointing to the chicken coop;) here's the hobgoblins, (throwing a chip at some two or three turkeys about the deck;) and here's the long-faced gentry,' showing the pigsty;—and pulling off the hatches, here's the shingle bales,'—beneath which lay the rich cargo of the skipper.

'Blow him up!' cried some of the boarders; 'tar and feather him,' vociferated the less savage part of them. 'Silence!' exclaimed the officer.

'Now,' said he, addressing Jonathan, 'if we ever catch you out here again with such a worthless cargo, we will blow you up to the moon!'

'Thank'e sir, said Jonathan.

'Now, men, give his crew thirty lashes a-piece—begin with the captain.'

Jonathan received his sentence very good humoredly.

'Where's the rest of your gang?' inquired the officer, of Jonathan—looking around and seeing nobody but a black and white boy on deck.

'Han't but two beside myself; uncle Obadiah and cousin Zekel; they're down in the cabin sick,' answered Jonathan.

'Sick! sick?' asked several very eagerly.

'Yes,' said Jonathan, 'both got the yellow fever.'

'Yellow fever!' echoed the boarders, some jumping in the boat, some making a more hasty exit overboard, clearing Jonathan's deck like hot shot, leaving him to himself to thank his stars for so cheap a drill. [Balt. Clipper.

FORTUNE TELLING. As some young ladies were lately taking a walk, they were accosted by a gipsey woman, who, for a small reward, very politely offered to show them their future husbands' faces in a pool of water that stood near. Such an offer was too good to be refused, and, on paying the stipulated sum, the ladies hastened to the water, each in anxious expectation of getting a glance of the "beloved object," but, lo! instead of beholding the "form and faces" they so fondly anticipated, they were surprised to see their own rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes glancing from below. "Sure you are mistaken; I'm no man," exclaimed one of them, "for we see nothing but our own faces in the water." "Very true, mem," replied the sagacious fortune teller, "but these will be your husbands' faces when you are married."

SPORTING ANECDOTE. Some American dealers applied to the Marquis of Westminster for permission to look at the celebrated horse *Touchstone* which leave was as courteously as promptly granted. After examining and admiring the horse, and stating their opinion pretty freely, they told the noble marquis their determination was to buy him, and requested his lordship to name the price. Lord Westminster answered, '*The American dominions*.'

Robert Kidd has been arrested for stealing silk gloves. [N. Y. Paper.

A mistake. Robert Kidd was hung "at Execution Dock as he sailed." [Times.

Old Robert Kidd was hanged, and his son had no right to any but *Kidd*-gloves. [Cultivator.

The editor of the Buffalo Tatler says he recently tried to fall in love with a girl of $20,000 in solid charms, and a great deal of beauty to boot; but he could not do how.

Perhaps *she* would not give him the opportunity.

We have a thousand times heard of watering milk and liquors; but the London rogues apply this "economical" invention to something new—they water *soap*.

In Boston the rogues water candles.

"Comparisons are odious," as the baboon said ven they told him he looked like a dandy.

"I'll embrace the present opportunity," as the bear said ven he hugged the sailor.

Quite a Thriving Place. An exchange says—When Boston, Mass., was first settled, it was called No-Town by the inhabitants round about, as being hardly worthy of a decent christening. It is now quite a flourishing little village. [Pic.

The bed plate of one of the engines for the new United States steam frigate, was cast last week in Philadelphia. Its weight was estimated at fourteen tons, nett.

AN ANECDOTE. Some time after the conclusion of the Revolution, a young American was present in a British theatre where an interlude was performed in ridicule of his countrymen. A number of American officers being introduced in tattered uniforms and barefooted, the question was put to them severally—

'What was your trade before you entered the army?'

One answered 'a tailor,' another 'a sailor,' &c.

The wit of the piece was to banter them for not keeping themselves in clothes and shoes; but before that could be expressed the American exclaimed from the gallery—'Great Britain beaten by tailors and coblers! huzza!!'

Even the Prime Minister, who was present, could not help smiling, amidst the general peal of laughter.

FROM EUROPE. The packet ship Bristol field, Capt. Allen, at New York, brings London papers to June 4th, and Liverpool to the 5th, being one day later than last received.

The report of the death of the King of Prussia is stated by the London Times of June 4th to have been premature.

The Carlists in Spain have met with more reverses. Their fort of Begas has surrendered, and they have also evacuated Benicarlo, Uldecona, Alcazar, and Peñiscola. General Cordova, it appears, has fallen in battle. His remains arrived at Cadiz on May 19th.

CIRCASSIA. These gallant horsemen have obtained new triumphs over the Russian invaders. Nine forts had fallen in their power. In that of St. Nicholas they put 1000 Russians to the sword, giving no quarters.

UPPER CANADA. It may be remembered that, some time in January last, one Livingston Palmer was arrested in Upper Canada, charged with distributing 'seditious' commissions, and endeavoring to enlist recruits for a new rebellion. He has recently been tried for high treason, found guilty, and sentenced to death. He is said to be an American, from Vermont.

One Hiram Munn has also been arrested for the same offence, and in like manner found guilty and sentenced. [N. Y. Com. Adv.

The following is the poetical superscription of a letter which passed through the post office one day last week:

"This little billet, folded fair,
Must go to *Amen Rice*, Esquire,
Who is, as every one may know,
The *Post Master of Northboro'*,
(Who, being droll, and full of fun,
Will laugh to see how this is done.)
In Worcester County, rich and great,
And lying in the old Bay State."

[Hartford Review.

Five men were killed in Newark, N. J., on Saturday, by the bursting of a cannon. Several boys were killed in New York by various accidents, and men badly injured some mortally.

We understand that the United States Insurance Company have declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on Friday the 10th inst.

There are *twelve millions of barrels of flour* annually consumed in the United States, which, at $5 per barrel, amount to sixty millions of dollars.

Lake Erie rose last week in a single night—without any obvious cause—to a height unknown to the oldest inhabitant.

FRIENDS. Friends are the thermometers by which we may judge the temperatures of our fortunes.

We understand that the President signed the Sub-Treasury Bill on Saturday, the 4th July, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The U. S. ship Decatur, Capt. Ogden, and the U. S. schr Enterprise, were at Rio Janeiro May 27th.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

☞ The Bills of all the Banks in the New England States which are in good credit, are received at par on deposit, by the following Banks, viz:—Atlantic, Atlas, Eagle, Freemans, Globe, Granite, Hamilton, Market, Mechanics', Merchants', North, South, State, Suffolk, Shoe and Leather Dealers', Tremont, Traders', Shoemut, Union, and Washington.

☞ The Suffolk Bank transacts the business relative to the Country Banks, for the above mentioned Banks.

☞ Bills of the following Banks are not received by the Associated Banks:—

MASSACHUSETTS.

Middling Interest Bank, Boston.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, at South Adams.

Charters annulled by the Legislature.

Fulton Bank, } Boston.
Commonwealth Bank, }
Franklin Bank, }
Lafayette Bank, }
Nahant Bank, at Lynn.
Chelsea Bank, at Chelsea.
Middlesex Bank, at Cambridge.
Roxbury Bank, } Roxbury.
Bank of Norfolk, }

MAINE.

City Bank, of Portland.
Frankfort Bank, at Frankfort.
Agricultural Bank, at Brewer.
Oxford Bank, at Fryeburg.
Androscoggin Bank, at Newcastle.
Georgia Lumber Company, Portland.
Bangor Commercial Bank, Bangor.
Calais Bank, at Calais.
Bank of Old Town, } Orono.
Still Water Canal Bank, }
Bank of Westbrook, at Westbrook.
Washington County Bank, at Calais.
Mercantile Bank, at Bangor.
Globe Bank, at Bangor.
People's Bank, at Bangor.
Penobscot Bank, at Bangor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Wolfborough Bank, at Wolfborough.
Concord Bank, at Concord.

VERMONT.

Bank of Bennington, at Bennington.
Bank of St. Albans, at St. Albans.
Essex Bank, at Guilbhall.
Bank of Manchester, at Manchester.
Bank of Montpelier, at Montpelier.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Central Bank, at East Greenwich.

CONNECTICUT.

Stamford Bank, at Stamford.
Bridgeport Bank, at Bridgeport.
Fairfield County Bank